

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 072

14 April 1982

ARGENTINA

British Submarines Detected in Southern Waters	B 1
UK Fleet Off Guinea	B 1
Navy To Avoid Incidents	B 1
Rio Gallegos Air Support	B 1
Soviet 'Oceanographic' Ship Transits Strait	B 2
Anchors at Ushuaia 13 Apr	B 2
Secretary Haig Expected To Arrive 15 April	B 2
Talks Still Underway	B 3
UK Proposal	B 3
Junta Evaluates Crisis	B 4
Junta Concludes Meeting	B 4
Argentina Sends Note to UN Security Council	B 4
U.S. Faces 'Difficult' Choice Between Allies	B 5
[EL CRONISTA COMERCIAL 12 Apr]	
Portugal Reexamines Agreements With Britain	B 6
[LA PRENSA 8 Apr]	
Argentine Politicians, Union Leaders Plan Visits	B 6
Economic Effects of EEC Trade Embargo Reviewed	B 7
Reserves Drop \$250 Million	B 7
'Reprisal' Against EEC	B 7
'Adverse Precedent' Set [AMBITO FINANCIERO]	B 8
EEC May Extend Suspension	B 8
Inter-American Air Commanders Conference Opens	B 9
Lami Dozo Welcomes Counterparts	B 9
Lami Dozo Press Conference	B 9

BOLIVIA

Country in State of War With UK, Says Paper	C 1
Support for Argentina	C 1
Planes, Airfields at Disposal	C 1
La Paz Continues Diplomatic Ties With Guatemala	C 1

BRAZIL

Brazilian Influence on Argentina Viewed	D 1
'Secret Talks' Held [JORNAL DO BRASIL 13 Apr]	D
Thatcher Message to Brazil	D 2
Letter From Galtieri	D 2
Brazilian Task Force To Begin Maneuvers	D 2
Naval Contingency Plan, Foreign Ministry Concerned	D 3
FRG Leader Visits Figueiredo, Others in Brasilia	D 3

CHILE

Uruguayan President's Activities Noted 13 Apr	E 1
Pinochet 'Optimistic' on UK-Argentine Conflict	E 1

COLOMBIA

Military Presence on San Andres Reinforced	F 1
--	-----

PERU

UK 'Virtually' Rejects Lima-Proposed Truce	J 1
Text of UK Reply	J 1
Support for Argentina Increases in Country	J 1

URUGUAY

200-Mile Zone Asserted, Ships Warned From Area	K 1
Polish Boats Leave	K 1
British Citizens Arrive From Falklands	K 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Vigilance Intensified Along Northern Border	P 1
Monge Adviser Favors Continued Nicaragua Trade	P 1

EL SALVADOR

Government Announces State of Siege Revoked	P 1
AFF: Parties Agree on 'National Unity' Government	P 2
PDC Denies Accord Report	P 2
D'Aubuisson Discusses National Unity Government	P 3
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 13 Apr]	
Elected Deputies Hold Preparatory Meeting	P 4
Columnist Speaks in Favor of Opposition Parties	P 4
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 12 Apr]	
U.S. Congressmen Congratulate Salvadoran People	P 5
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 12 Apr]	
Accidental Blast in Camp Kills 17 Terrorists	P 6
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 13 Apr]	

GUATEMALA

Regime Wants To Participate in Reagan Aid Plan	P 6
[PRENSA LIBRE 5 Apr]	
Rios Montt Speech on Duty of People, Government	P 6
Detective Corps Under Investigation; 30 Resign	P 8
Hungarian Paper Interviews Labor Party Leader	P 8
[NEPSZABADSAG 10 Apr]	
Four More Countries Recognize Military Junta	P 9
Santa Rosa Police Substation Attacked by Gunmen	P 9

HONDURAS

Armed Forces Chief Colonel Alvarez Gives Interview	P 10
[TIEMPO 2 Apr]	
Foreign Minister Paz Barnica's News Conference	P 13
Nicaraguan Ambassador Reportedly Dismissed	P 17
Ambassador to Nicaragua Reportedly Dismissed	P 17

NICARAGUA

Humberto Ortega Addresses Border Casualty Funeral	P 18
Bulgarian Commerce Minister Visits Atlantic Coast	P 21
Contracts Signed, Delegation Leaves	P 22

CUBA

U.S. 'Hegemony' at Nigeria Meeting Scored
PCF's Marchais Ends Visit; Joint Statement

Q 1
Q 1

GUYANA

Government Acknowledges Country Is Bankrupt

T 1

OTHER COUNTRIES

MEXICO

Envoy Comments on U.S.-Nicaraguan Relations

V 1

Mexican Paper Scores U.S. Eight Point Proposal

V 1

ST LUCIA

Opposition Leader Odlum Scores CARICOM, CBI

V 1

VENEZUELA

Ministry Terms UK Fleet 'Threat to Peace'

V 2

BRITISH SUBMARINES DETECTED IN SOUTHERN WATERS

PY132215 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2052 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Apr (NA) -- A reliable air force source today disclosed that some British submarines have already been detected in southern waters and noted that the greatest danger to the airlift from the mainland to the Malvinas could come from surface ships equipped with surface-to-air missiles.

The air force officer said the presence of submarines "does not jeopardize Operation H -- the transportation of troops and ammunition to the islands." He also reported that approximately 100 flights are being made daily with C-130 Hercules aircraft, twin-turboprop Fokker F-27, twin-turbojet Fokker F-28, 737 jetplanes of the Argentine Airlines and Chinook helicopters. The planes take off from bases at Rio Gallegos, Comodoro Rivadavia and Rio Grande, in Tierra del Fuego, and the operations are supervised by Brig Gen Enrique Ramon Valenzuela, commander of the El Palomar-based 1st Air Brigade.

Air force source said that in case the British surface ships take action against the planes, "the appropriate strategic actions have already been planned."

It has also been reported that air force planes have "planted sonar buoys" in the region surrounding the Malvinas Islands, that is, floating devices equipped with sonar devices to detect the movement of submarines.

UK Fleet Off Guinea

PY131828 Buenos Aires International Service in English 1630 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Over 24 hours after the initiation of Great Britain's blockade round the Malvinas Islands, and over a week since the main part of the fleet sailed from English ports, no incidents or actions have taken place that might lead to a military confrontation between the two countries. The English fleet was sighted yesterday off the African coast of Guinea from Conakry, and according to the information received, if the present speed is kept up, the fleet might reach the theater of operations before the 21st of this month.

Navy To Avoid Incidents

PY140448 Paris AFP in Spanish 2357 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 13 Apr (AFP) -- A high-ranking responsible Argentine military officer stated here today that the Argentine Navy will avoid any incident with British units while U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig continues his good offices mission.

According to the same source, none of the Argentine ships are currently within the 200 mile (370 km) limit around the Malvinas Islands, decreed a war zone by the British, with the exception of some units anchored at Puerto Rivero (ex-Port Stanley). The remainder of the fleet will continue patrol tasks. At the moment they will not have occasion to come into contact with the British fleet, which will not reach the region before the beginning of next week.

Regarding the blockade of the islands, it is now limited to the ominous presence of four British submarines, two of which are nuclear-powered. Argentine Navy tracker and Neptune planes are reportedly operating in the zone, trying to detect the submarines.

Rio Gallegos Air Support

PY140105 Paris AFP in Spanish 0003 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 13 Apr (AFP) -- Naval forces admitted as "possible" here today the planting by Argentina of sonar buoys around the area of maritime exclusion imposed by Great Britain in the South Atlantic.

In Rio Gallegos, another airlift to the Malvinas began today to transport food, medicine and combat support elements. At the same time, military reinforcements from the northern part of the country arrived by air in this city, where public and private lots, buildings and sport facilities are being used to house the troops.

Chilean diplomats confirmed that Chilean residents -- half the Rio Gallegos population -- were called on by their country's consulate to cooperate with the Argentine officials.

According to a Buenos Aires military source, Vice Adm Juan Jose Lombardo, commander of the South Atlantic Theater of Operations, set up his headquarters in the Bahia Blanca naval base to follow the events from there. Reporters in Bahia Blanca were told that from now on all information will be centralized at the Joint General Staff in Buenos Aires and that this does not mean military silence but useful and effective cooperation.

SOVIET 'OCEANOGRAPHIC' SHIP TRANSITS STRAIT

PY132107 Paris AFP in Spanish 2033 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Ushuaia, 13 Apr (AFP) -- Navy sources reported today that the Soviet oceanographic ship Akademik Karipovich is in the Beagle Channel proceeding toward Ushuaia escorted by units of the Argentine Navy. Ushuaia is the capital of Tierra del Fuego Province, in the southern part of the country. The sources said the Soviet ship will refuel in Ushuaia, although it is thought in local circles that it may be carrying out electronic espionage on the movement of UK ships in the South Atlantic due to the Argentine-UK crisis over the recovery of the Malvinas.

According to rumors, which have been neither denied nor confirmed, at least two UK nuclear submarines are in the South Atlantic. Another rumor has prevailed in the last few days on the alleged presence in the area of four vessels of non-Western countries, presumably Soviet.

Anchors at Ushuaia 13 Apr

PY132359 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2315 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Ushuaia, Tierra del Fuego, 13 Apr (TELAM) -- The Soviet ship Akademik Karipovich, which was escorted through the Beagle Channel by Argentine Navy units, anchored here this afternoon to refuel. Observers here are speculating about the possibility of the ship carrying out electronic espionage on the movements of the British ships.

The same observers believe the arrival of the Soviet ship here today will enable it to sail with enough time to arrive in the area of the blockade at the same time as the main body of the UK fleet. Thus it will be able to intercept British communications and decipher the codes used for communication between ships. Observers lack knowledge regarding any relationship between the ship and the USSR Embassy in Buenos Aires, although they do not dismiss the fact that there may be some sort of link between them. Following the ship's arrival in port, the crew was not observed contacting local authorities.

SECRETARY HAIG EXPECTED TO ARRIVE 15 APRIL

PY140245 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0225 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Apr (NA) -- U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig is expected here Thursday afternoon on the fourth, and delayed stage of his mission, which will apparently be the last opportunity for Argentina and Great Britain to hold diplomatic negotiations.

The news about the new trip by President Reagan's envoy was learned here tonight from reliable sources, which indicated that the Argentine Government will formulate new proposals aimed at achieving a peaceful solution to the crisis.

The news brought to a close a day that began with the presentation of an Argentine note to the United Nations admitting the possibility of withdrawing its troops from the Malvinas in exchange for preserving its sovereignty over the archipelago and for the end to the British war threats.

The second day of the blockade proclaimed by the United Kingdom over the islands was marked by an uneasy calm, and Argentine military analysts are undisturbed over the possibility of an outbreak of military action.

The prevailing idea is that the British will attempt to land on San Pedro Island, in the South Georgia archipelago, where a garrison of approximately 350 men are stationed with orders not to surrender.

Talks Still Underway

PY132111 Paris AFP in Spanish 2024 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Apr (AFP) -- Rejecting reports that the U.S. mediation had failed, a Foreign Ministry source stated this afternoon that talks aimed at solving the Malvinas crisis are still underway.

The negotiations have not been discontinued, the source said, and added that new suggestions would be sent to U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig. Among these proposals, which are regarded as working papers, is the Argentine offer to allow the islanders to take part in the administration of the islands and to accept even the temporary presence of an international organization in the archipelago. During this special period, which in no way should go beyond December, negotiations should be held with Great Britain to solve in an overall and conclusive fashion every matter related to the islands, military sources have said.

It would also be agreed that Argentina will withdraw its troops if the British fleet retreats to Great Britain, the naval blockade is lifted and the economic sanctions are lifted.

UK Proposal

PY132048 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1820 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 13 Apr (NA) -- The proposal discussed this morning between Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez includes the formation of a "task group" that would be in charge of managing the islands, although its main task would be to "supervise" the negotiations regarding the transfer of sovereignty.

According to what was learned from reliable sources, Costa Mendez discussed the proposal in a telephone conversation from his home at 0300 today with President Reagan's envoy, who had just finished a meeting with Margaret Thatcher in London.

However, the formation of the "task group" would be considered only if Great Britain turns back its ships and lifts the blockade on the Malvinas, and if Argentina agrees to withdraw its troops pursuant to Security Council Resolution 502.

It was made clear that the proposal does not mention the formation of a "tripartite government," nor does it expressly refer to the subject of sovereignty over the islands. It suggests, however, that the "task group," or whatever other name it is called, should have "management of the islands." This was allegedly the first point the Argentine Government rejected.

According to what was disclosed by sources, after General Haig ends his mediation, our country will carry out a diplomatic offensive in international forums. The first movement in this offensive has been submitting a note to the United Nations conditionally accepting Resolution 502.

What has yet to be discussed is the probable request to the OAS for the implementation of the Inter-American Mutual Assistance Treaty. The subject is again being studied by the Argentine Government following the heated OAS meeting behind closed doors in which a group of Caribbean countries opposed the Argentine position.

Junta Evaluates Crisis

PY131640 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1522 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 13 Apr (LATIN-REUTER) -- Military sources reported that today the Argentine military junta made an analysis of the evolution of the crisis with Great Britain over the Malvinas Islands after Argentina's rejection of a proposal for a temporary administration shared with London and Washington.

The junta met for 2 hours at the joint staff headquarters, but no immediate report on the meeting has been released.

The meeting was attended by President and Army Commander in Chief Lt Gen Leopoldo Galtieri and by the navy and air force commanders in chief, Adm Jorge Anaya and Gen Basilio Lami Dozo, respectively. Vice Adm Leopoldo Suarez del Cerro, chief of the joint staff, also attended the meeting.

Junta Concludes Meeting

PY132316 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Apr (TELAM) -- The military junta meeting that had started at 1700 at headquarters of the Joint Chiefs of Staff ended at 1930. Lt Gen Leopoldo Galtieri then went immediately to the Libertador Building to attend a meeting of retired generals that had started shortly after 1800 without him being present.

ARGENTINA SENDS NOTE TO UN SECURITY COUNCIL

PY131803 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1510 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Apr (NA) -- In a note which Argentine Permanent Representative Eduardo Roca sent to the president of the UN Security Council today it is stated that "the Argentine Government has confidence in a negotiated diplomatic solution and for this purpose it will exert its utmost efforts." The text of this note was released here. The declaration reiterates the Argentine commitment to "handle the situation of the 1,800 residents of the islands with a broad and receptive spirit." Following is the full text of the note:

"I have the honor of addressing Your Excellency following the instructions of my government regarding Resolution No 502 of 3 April 1982 in order to inform you about the following:

"The Government of the Republic of Argentina believes that the part containing the decisions of the mentioned resolution constitutes an integral text which should be considered as a whole.

"Its paragraphs are connected in such a way that the partial fulfillment of it cannot be carried out ignoring the consequences which this would have over the other aspects.

"The respect for ceasing hostilities can be demanded from the two parties. This violation has been carried out by the United Kingdom, who has already sent a large war fleet to the zone and started the naval blockade of the islands. "This fleet also includes nuclear submarines. All this has led to submitting this note to this council.

"Regarding Paragraph 2 of the resolution's decisions, my government is willing to fulfill it so long as the United Kingdom fully complies with what is ordered in paragraph 1 and does not intend to use Resolution No 502 as a tool to justify a return to the prior colonial situation, disregarding the Argentine sovereign rights and the requests and resolutions of this organization which urge an end to all colonial situations.

"At the same time, the government of the United Kingdom has unilaterally ordered, outside the framework of the UN Charter, a series of measures which represent an economic aggression thus violating the charter of economic rights and duties of the states.

"In its desire to harm my country it has driven other states to concur in similar aggressions.

"At the same time, the Government of the Republic of Argentina wishes to reiterate its commitment to handle the situation of the 1,800 inhabitants of the island, whose interests Argentina will respect, with a broad and receptive spirit.

"The Argentine Government has confidence in a negotiated diplomatic solution and for this purpose it will exert its utmost efforts.

"I request that this letter be distributed immediately as a document of the Security Council."

U.S. FACES 'DIFFICULT' CHOICE BETWEEN ALLIES

PY131636 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1530 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Apr (TELAM) -- "The United States under Reagan is profoundly revising its system of alliances and the past list of priorities can no longer be taken for granted", states an editorial entitled "Reagan's Dilemma," published today in the local newspaper EL CRONISTA COMERCIAL.

The revision which has been begun by Washington is a general tendency of which there is one clear example: The difficult position in which President Reagan finds himself on the conflict for the Malvinas Islands upon having to choose between two allied nations, in different parts of the world, both of which are considered important, the commentary points out.

It adds that in the past, the United States had based its system of alliances on NATO, and within that on the London-Bonn axis, while Latin America was decidedly relegated to secondary importance.

"Things have changed," EL CRONISTA COMERCIAL asserts. "Although France and Spain are tending to occupy a place of increasing importance in the U.S. mind, the strategic trustworthiness of West Germany and Great Britain is gradually diminishing." The editorial adds: "Europe as a whole is thus losing relative importance before the appearance of new focuses of interest."

Since Reagan is disillusioned with the Europeans' lack of will to struggle against the USSR, the United States is looking to other latitudes.

In this way, Japan, China -- despite the current cooling off due to Taiwan -- Taiwan itself, Korea, Australia, Canada, South Africa and Argentina have increased in importance; and Central America is a new theater of operations.

For this reason, the editorial points out, "Reagan exerted all his efforts to avoid the worsening of the conflict over the Malvinas."

"Some years ago the United States would have entirely favored Great Britain, and there would have been no room for doubt about it. Even though there is still an inclination in this sense, it is subsidiary to the obvious energy in the mediation," the editorial notes.

It adds that there is an additional risk for Washington: that Moscow, "taking a gamble in Argentina, will gain a position of prestige and influence in Buenos Aires."

PORTUGAL REEXAMINES AGREEMENTS WITH BRITAIN

PY131506 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 8 Apr 82 p 5

[Text] Maria Tereza Matos dos Santos, Portuguese charge d'affaires and head of the Portuguese Embassy in Buenos Aires, yesterday explained that "should the United Kingdom request the Portuguese authorities' authorization to refuel its fleet in the Lajes base in the Azores due to the Anglo-Argentine conflict over the Malvinas, agreements and treaties signed by Portugal and England some time ago would have to be reviewed."

Miss Santos, referring to a statement by Portuguese Foreign Minister Leonardo Matias, maintained that "the British might resort to Gibraltar to refuel without having to ask Portugal for this."

In order to reaffirm her statements, Miss Santos disclosed an official statement which states that "in view of the Argentine press reports regarding the Portuguese stance on the conflict with Great Britain over the Malvinas Islands which state that Portugal had allegedly authorized Great Britain to refuel its fleet at the Portuguese Lajes base -- a statement which has been attributed to Foreign Minister Matias -- and in view of the tense climate which immediately surfaced among the Portuguese community in Argentina, the Portuguese Embassy feels it is its duty to clarify the contents of those reports."

The declaration goes on to point out that in order to explain, "without misunderstandings, the current Portuguese position, it is pointed out that when asked by the Portuguese media what would be Portugal's answer should the British Government request authorization to use the Azores, Minister Matias answered that he believed the British fleet could refuel in Gibraltar. In the very unlikely case that the request should be made, it would be studied within the framework of the Portuguese alliance with the United Kingdom and the answer would be subject to the Portuguese interpretation of the treaties in force."

ARGENTINE POLITICIANS, UNION LEADERS PLAN VISITS

PY132043 Buenos Aires International Service in English 1630 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Excerpts] As part of a series of journeys abroad to be undertaken by politicians of various denominations for the purpose of explaining Argentina's position concerning the recovery of the Malvinas, Georgias and South Sandwich Islands, the Christian Democrat leaders Jose Antonio Allende and Francisco Cerro and the Progressive Democrat Rafael Martinez Raymonda left yesterday for Spain, Italy, the Vatican and Venezuela. They will carry out an informative task before the foreign governments and political groups regarding Argentina's position on the southern archipelagos as well as regarding the Government of Great Britain.

To this end they will hold interviews with government officials and political leaders of the countries they visit, to whom they will explain Argentina's rights.

In their turn, several trade union leaders are leaving today to try to turn the opinion of the labor international unions in favor of Argentina in the conflict with Great Britain. [Passage indistinct] Malvinas Islands.

The delegations, acting in total independence from the government, will go to the United States of America, Venezuela, Mexico, Colombia and several countries in Europe.

The government encouraged the trade union initiative and offered to pay the corresponding passages, an offer they did not accept.

A special paragraph should be devoted to a former official who is apparently acting as a voluntary ambassador, together with the already-mentioned politicians and trade unionists, in the task of explaining the true situation in which Argentina adopted its attitude. We refer to Dr Jose Martinez de Hoz, who is on his way to Europe, from where he will go on to the United States. We should remember that Dr Martinez de Hoz was minister of economy of the nation; and during his term in office, he undertook economic negotiations with London for a joint utilization of the riches of the archipelago.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF EEC TRADE EMBARGO REVIEWED

Reserves Drop \$250 Million

PY132023 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2356 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Apr (NA) -- According to the balance issued by the monetary authority, the international reserves of the Central Bank declined by \$250 million during the first week of April 1982.

The decline should be attributed to the routine payments on the foreign debt and to the policy adopted by the Bank of the Argentine Nation, the financing agent of the Central Bank of the Republic of Argentina (BCRA), which has put hard currency on the market to maintain the dollar rate, after the implementation of the control on sales to the public.

The balance also reveals the failure of the latest treasury bill offers, based on the increased financing of the treasury deficit with temporary advances for 2.95 trillion pesos in printed money.

Meanwhile, the financial system's debt to the Central Bank rose by 2.8 trillion pesos due to the crediting of 3.9 trillion pesos coming from the bonds for refinancing of business liabilities.

Simultaneously, the deposits of the financial institutions in the BCRA dropped by 5.62 trillion pesos. This has been a major reason for the 14.4 percent circulating money growth which developed in only 5 working days.

'Reprisal' Against EEC

PY131823 Buenos Aires International Service in English 1630 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] The Argentine minister of economy, Dr Roberto Alemann, denied the adoption of measures of any kind concerning the financial system. At the same time, he announced that imports from the countries of the European Economic Community had been banned in reprisal for the arbitrary measures adopted against Argentina.

In a meeting with the press, Minister Roberto Alemann assured that country's international financial situation has been resolved, both in regard to payments due by the country and to the refinancing of preexistent lines with banks fundamentally of the United States.

He explained that the measures adopted with the 10 countries of the European Economic Community, like those taken previously with Great Britain and Australia, are simply of reciprocity and that they are instrumented through a license which has to be granted by the state for any imports needed and which will not be granted until the situation is resolved.

'Adverse Precedent' Set

PY131115 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1230 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Apr (NA) -- The decision of the European Economic Community suspending purchases from Argentina and the reciprocal decision by the Argentine Government should severely affect "the intense commercial flow of imports and exports which represents 1/4 of Argentine trade."

So says an article published in AMBITO FINANCIERO, which also notes that in global terms the EEC "is the second largest buyer of Argentine exports, following the Soviet Union [quotes as received]"

"The Ten are the main suppliers of Argentine imports, followed by the United States and Latin America.

AMBITO FINANCIERO stresses that "the EEC is the main destination of Argentina's manufactured goods exports, which amounted to \$1.47 trillion in 1980, that is, almost 30 percent of the total. [quotes as received]"

The suspension of purchases from Argentina by "the Ten" and Argentina's reciprocal attitude "affect a commercial flow that in overall volume expected for 1982 could amount to \$4 billion."

The problems so created could pose difficulties in the supply of industrial sectors and will hurt the marketing of some domestic products, particularly meat and meat byproducts. But as far as international payments are concerned "it should be noted that Argentina normally carries a deficit with the EEC, \$572 million in 1980."

AMBITO FINANCIERO points out that the suspension of Argentine-EEC trade could end up boosting trade with the Soviet Union, which in the first quarter of last year absorbed almost 40 percent of Argentina's total exports. The publication also notes that the Soviet Union is the main individual buyer of Argentine meat, importing almost as much as the EEC.

The publication points out that "these circumstances affect the policy of diversification of markets the country needs to implement," and that the Argentine Foreign Ministry's reprisal against the EEC "sets an adverse precedent in trading with the EEC for all developing countries as well as for future trade relations."

AMBITO FINANCIERO also says that "the measure adopted by the EEC was characterized as an economic aggression and a violation of norms of international trade," and that in the communique issued by the Argentine Foreign Ministry it was noted that "it was surprising that the EEC adopted such a measure for the first time and that it did so against a developing country."

It then says that "this sets a precedent as to what a developing country can expect when the defense of its legitimate national interests collides with the interests of the EEC."

EEC May Extend Suspension

PY140320 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0100 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Apr (NA) -- Approximately 20 percent of Argentine exports, amounting to approximately \$2 billion, could be affected if all EEC member countries tomorrow decide to uphold the measures proposed against Argentina by the committee of permanent representatives of "the Ten."

It cannot be estimated, however, the amount which will be affected by these restrictions imposed thus far by Argentina in relation to its \$2.5 billion annual imports from the EEC since it has expressed its intention to continue to authorize purchases which are considered necessary and which cannot be obtained from other markets. These estimates, which are based on the 1981 trade data, should take into account the length of time during which the two parties might impose measures restricting bilateral trade.

INTER-AMERICAN AIR COMMANDERS CONFERENCE OPENS

Lami Dozo Welcomes Counterparts

PY132018 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2140 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 12 Apr (TELAM) -- During a brief ceremony this afternoon Air Force Commander Gen Basilio Lami Dozo welcomed the various delegations of American forces which will participate in the conference of air force commanders in chief of American countries to be held here as of tomorrow until Thursday.

The following officers have arrived for the conference: Chilean Air Force Chief of Staff Maj Gen Carlos Desgroux Camus; U.S. Chief of Staff Gen Lew Allen, Jr.; Salvadoran Air Force commander Col Juan Rafael Bustillo; Guatemalan Air Force commander Col Fernando Castillo Ramirez; Honduran commander Col Walter Lopez Reyez; Panamanian commander Maj Augusto Villela Cordero; Paraguayan commander Maj Gen Luis Gonzalez Ravetti; Peruvian Air Force commander Maj Gen Hernan Boularte Ponce de Leon; Dominican Air Force Chief of Staff Gen Pablo Garrido Medina; Uruguayan commander Lt Gen Manuel E. Buadas; Venezuelan commander Maj Gen Maximiliano Hernandez Vazquez; Bolivian commander Maj Gen Natalio Morales Mosquera; Brazilian Air Force Chief of Staff Gen Rodolfo Becker Reifschneider; Colombian Air Force Commander Gen Raul Alberto Paredes Diago; chief of the Haitian Air Force Col Roger Cazeau; Mexican Air Force representative Gen Salvador Martinez Lopez; Inter-American Defense Board representative Maj Gen Gilberto Franco Vazquez; Ecuadorean Air Force Chief of Staff Maj Gen Bolivar Humberto Mora and Nicaraguan Air Force commander Raul Venerio.

Lami Dozo Press Conference

PY132058 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Argentine Air Force Commander Basilio Lami Dozo this morning opened the 22d inter-American air force commanders conference. The conference, which is being held at the Argentine Air Force Club, ends on Thursday. During a recess, Gen Lami Dozo held the following press conference.

[Begin relay]

The Argentine Air Force commander, Gen Basilio Lami Dozo, has called a press conference during a recess of the first session of the 22d inter-American air force commanders meeting. Herewith are excerpts of that conference:

[Begin recording] [Question] General would you be kind enough to give your views on the importance of this inter-American conference?

[Answer] These meetings are always important since they not only strengthen cooperation systems but also because they give a chance to all commanders-in-chief to know each other personally and, therefore, facilitate the solution of any problems that may arise and help to establish cooperation channels among the members of the inter-American air forces.

[Question] Which do you believe will be the main issues discussed in this meeting?

[Answer] As I said in my speech, we are striving to make this a more dynamic system and even explore some yet unexplored areas since after 22 years we believe this is the proper time to expand the scope of activities.

Maybe some of my colleagues have some other questions to make.

[Question] Before anything else I would like to ask if we are allowed to ask questions that are not pertinent to this international meeting?

[Answer] First I would like to answer all questions concerning this meeting and then, if there is enough time, we can talk (?about other issues). Therefore, I would gladly answer any other questions you may have on this meeting.

[Question] General, no one can deny the importance of air power in the struggle against guerrilla activity, will this issue be discussed in this meeting?

[Answer] Not on those specific terms.

[Question] If you allow us then, we would like to ask you some questions regarding national matters.

[Answer] I will gladly answer them if I can. Otherwise, I will tell you that I cannot make any comments.

[Question] Yesterday upon your arrival from your inspection tour, you told us that the meeting of inter-American air force commanders had nothing to do with crucial issue our country is experiencing at this time since the international conference had been scheduled a long time ago. Although you have said that this conference will not discuss the Argentine-UK conflict, we believe that you may hold bilateral negotiations with other air force commanders. Can you tell us if this issue will be discussed at least on an unofficial basis?

[Answer] The [Argentine-UK] conflict will not be discussed within the conference since it was scheduled since January and the tentative agenda (?had already been) approved by the air force commanders [words indistinct] but I do not discard the possibility that the Argentina present situation will be discussed at the bilateral level [words indistinct].

[Question] For example, with your Peruvian colleague?

[Answer indistinct]

[Question] Have you held any negotiations with your colleagues who arrived yesterday evening?

[Answer] We have already held some negotiations.

[Question] How would you describe these meetings?

[Answer] These meetings were completely frank and objective.

[Question] Can you tell us anything about the issues that are of public domain?

[Answer] As you know this morning I attended a military committee meeting that was presided over by our commander-in-chief. What I can tell you is that the people can be certain that all decisions to be taken will be well thought out and in keeping with our interests. Yesterday I was in Comodoro Rivadavia and I found that our personnel stationed in our center of operations is very calm. This was what caught my attention the most; the calmness of the men that are involved in this situation and who, moreover, are already engaging in a series of exercises to (?be ready).

[Question] General, this morning there have been a series of rumors stating that Argentina had rejected a proposal calling for the establishment of a tripartite government in the Malvinas and that U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig was not coming to Argentina as was originally scheduled. Is this true?

[Answer] Let me answer your question in order. From what I know, Argentina has not rejected anything because there has been no proposal. Now whether Secretary of State Haig will come to Argentina, I have no idea because I have no information in this regard. But until 0945, which is the time I arrived here, I had no information in this regard.

[Question] Did the Argentine foreign minister attend this meeting?

[Answer] You mean this morning's meeting? [words indistinct]

[Question] What is your view about the spontaneous way in which old and young Argentine men have answered the call of our armed forces?

[Answer] I believe that the spontaneous answer of all Argentines helps to reassert our nationality and that we are willing to defend that which is ours by right, by history and by tradition.

[Question] Are you pessimistic or optimistic at this time in view of the present events?

[Answer] By nature I am optimistic, but rationally optimistic. [passage indistinct].

[question] (?All national sectors have expressed support) for the recovery of the Malvinas and the defense of national sovereignty. Is there any possibility of achieving a solution of the conflict through diplomatic negotiations and what are the possibilities of an armed confrontation?

[Answer] I believe that there are still some channels open to achieve a solution through diplomatic negotiations. I cannot predict the future, (?I believe no one can), but the path is still open. If a solution is not achieved we are able to face any situation.

[Question] What are the latest developments regarding the British blockade?

[Answer] Aside from what I read in today's newspapers I have nothing new in this regard. [passage indistinct].

[Question] General, politicians, union leaders, [word indistinct] are travelling abroad to explain Argentina's position regarding the Malvinas Islands, [words indistinct] of all these people that belong to diverse political sectors [words indistinct].

[Answer] Yes, indeed. I believe that Argentine society is experiencing a significant period of its history. I (?believe) that this situation in our country will be quite different from that prevailing before 2 April. The support that all national sectors have expressed regarding this issue shows the change registered in Argentina before and after what happened on 2 April. [end recording]

Buenos Aires Domestic Service has just carried excerpts of a press conference held by Argentine Air Force Commander Basilio Lami Dozo during a recess of the inter-American air force commanders meeting being held at the air force club. [end relay]

COUNTRY IN STATE OF WAR WITH UK, SAYS PAPER

PY132240 Paris AFP in Spanish 2204 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] La Paz, 13 Apr (AFP) -- Referring to the statement made by Bolivian Air Force Commander Natalio Morales Mosquera, the afternoon paper ULTIMA HORA today notes that Bolivia is in a potential state of war with Great Britain. Morales Mosquera had made a statement in Santa Cruz, in the eastern part of the country, according to which fighter planes and airports in the southern part of the country are at the disposal of Argentina.

ULTIMA HORA notes that, according to observers and experts on the subject, the dispatch of combat planes, refueling cooperation and the offer of the Bolivian military infrastructure places Bolivia in a potential state of war with Great Britain. ULTIMA HORA says no information could be obtained either from high-level officials or the UK ambassador to Bolivia.

Support for Argentina

PY131315 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Regarding the UK Government's intention to recover by force the Malvinas Islands, located in the South Atlantic, Bolivian Foreign Minister Gonzalo Romero Alvarez Garcia has said that aggression against Argentina is aggression against Latin America. The foreign minister expressed Bolivia's position regarding the Malvinas dispute at the end of a meeting with President Celso Torrelío Villa, during which they discussed this issue, which has caused international concern because of its implications.

The foreign minister noted that at present the Bolivian Government is evaluating the events in the area, and added that Bolivia reasserts Argentina's rights over the Malvinas Islands, which were recovered by that country after 149 years of British colonial government.

Planes, Airfields at Disposal

PY131423 Paris AFP in Spanish 1321 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Excerpt] La Paz, 13 Apr (AFP) -- The Bolivian Air Force (FAB) will put at the disposal of the Argentine Government a squadron of fighter planes to be used in the UK - Argentine dispute over the Malvinas Islands. Shortly before his departure for Buenos Aires to attend a meeting of air force commanders, Air Force Commander Natalio Morales said Bolivia is offering moral and material support for Argentina in its struggle to protect its sovereignty in the Malvinas Islands. Moreover, he said airfields located in the southern region of the country are at the disposal of the Argentine armed forces for any military operations.

LA PAZ CONTINUES DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH GUATEMALA

PY140540 Paris AFP in Spanish 0028 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] La Paz, 5 Apr (AFP) -- Foreign Minister Gonzalo Romero reported here today that the Bolivian Government will continue its diplomatic relations with the Guatemalan military government. Romero delivered a note to the Guatemalan ambassador to Bolivia, Manuel Villarcorta, 2 weeks after a junta took over the Guatemalan Government to replace Romeo Lucas Garcia.

BRAZILIAN INFLUENCE ON ARGENTINA VIEWED

'Secret Talks' Held

PY140206 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 13 Apr 82 p 13

[Article: "Brasilia and Buenos Aires Hold Secret Talks"]

[Text] Buenos Aires -- The Governments of Argentina and Brazil held a number of secret talks in recent days -- including at the military level -- on the crisis over the Malvinas Islands (Falklands). It is not known for sure whether the two parties had concluded specific agreements but reliable sources in this capital said that these contacts had been instrumental in dispelling the initial distrust and disappointment of the Argentines over the Brazilian position and in building an atmosphere of appreciation and confidence, which shows that the Brazilian support has remarkably increased.

For instance, Brazil told Argentina that Great Britain had in fact asked for its ships to be refueled in Brazilian ports and that that request had been denied. This served to dispel the displeasure caused here by a statement by Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro that the Brazilian Government would be willing to study a request to this effect made by London. That statement was regarded as distressing by some sectors in Buenos Aires.

In reality the Argentine officials did not conceal their disappointment over the Brazilian failure to adopt a more drastic position, especially considering that other Latin American countries had taken positions which were clearly favorable to Buenos Aires. Even Chile, which has a serious conflict pending with Argentina over the Beagle Channel, gave an opinion -- although without great enthusiasm -- which was regarded here as favorable to Argentina.

Peru went as far as announcing actual military support, even speaking of sending troops; and Panama, whose relations with Argentina had been shaky until a year ago, merited Buenos Aires' appreciation for its vote -- the only one in favor of Argentina -- at the UN Security Council.

In the meantime Brazil was sitting on the fence in the view of some sectors of the Argentine military government, who thus failed to perceive that Brazil had opted for gradually developing its actions in this complicated case. Those sectors even viewed as understandable Mexico's cautious position since its relations with Argentina are still quite jeopardized: A political refugee has been staying at the Mexican Embassy in Buenos Aires for 6 years without being able to obtain safe-conduct.

But Brazil has no pending issues with Argentina. On the contrary, Brazil has been on a honeymoon with its major neighbor, a fact which added to the causes for the Argentines' disappointment. Those openly, already traditional, anti-Brazilian sectors which have never spared any effort to complicate relations between the two countries cannot keep silent at this time either.

Yet little by little the Argentines were becoming aware that there was a clear note of gradualism in the positions adopted by Brazil. Instead of uttering explosive reactions like that of Peru, Itamaraty seems to have preferred negotiating directly and secretly with San Martin Palace -- the Argentine Foreign Ministry -- thus sparing the Brazilian Government the risk of coming to an open confrontation with the British.

Brazil was not consulted by its neighbor before its invasion of the Malvinas (Falklands) and apparently Brazil did not want to pay all at once the costs of that action which provoked widespread international repudiation. The Argentines are well aware of the complications of the Brazilian foreign debt which would be still larger, even unpredictable, should London close its doors to the Brazilians.

Although publicly the Brazilian position has never seemed hostile to the British Government, reliable sources state that after holding bilateral talks, Brazil has been increasingly supporting Argentina. It is believed that even more in-depth contacts had been made in military areas -- the Brazilian and Argentine Armed Forces maintain a smooth, very friendly dialogue -- than in diplomatic areas.

What it has not been possible to determine is the extent to which Brazil promised to help in the military area, in addition to having mobilized the Brazilian Navy squadron southward. This has obviously been the most sympathetic action taken by Brasilia in recent days, despite the fact that the official notes continue to insist this is just a "routine exercise" -- something which no one believes around here.

At the public level, local diplomatic circles said a mere comparative analysis of the messages sent by President Figueiredo to London and Buenos Aires can be instrumental in showing that Brazil leans toward its neighbor and that it is merely refraining from speaking clearly. Yet the most interesting thing at this moment is to know the extent to which Brazil promised to help Argentina in recent days because the possibility of Brazilian military aid has not been ruled out, although without direct involvement of its armed forces in the conflict.

Thatcher Message to Brazil

PY132221 Paris AFP in Spanish 2209 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Brasilia, 13 Apr (AFP) -- Great Britain trusts that Brazil will exert all its influence on the Argentine Government to make it understand the need to comply with its international legal obligations.

In a message addressed today to Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher indicated that any solution requires first of all the withdrawal of the Argentine troops from the Malvinas archipelago in compliance with UN Security Council Resolution No 502.

Letter From Galtieri

PY132346 Paris AFP in Spanish 2254 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Brasilia, 13 Apr (AFP) -- The Argentine Embassy in Brasilia has released the text of a letter sent by Argentine President Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri to Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo saying that in the conflict with the UK over the Malvinas Islands we are going to negotiate everything except sovereignty.

The spokesman of the Argentine Embassy refused to say if the letter was delivered during the meeting held by Argentine Ambassador Hugo Caminos with Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro today.

BRAZILIAN TASK FORCE TO BEGIN MANEUVERS

PY131842 Paris AFP in Spanish 1651 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Rio de Janeiro, 13 Apr (AFP) -- It was disclosed here today that a task force of the Brazilian Navy comprised of three frigates and five destroyers sailed from the Rio de Janeiro port toward the Brazilian southern coast, where they will carry out training maneuvers.

In Brasilia, Navy Chief of Staff Adm Jose Gerardo Albano de Aratanha denied there was any relation between the sailing of the Brazilian ships towards the zone in conflict and any Brazilian intention of getting involved in the Argentine-British conflict.

It was also discussed at the Navy Ministry that a submarine and a repair ship will join the task force in those training maneuvers, which have been scheduled since last year.

NAVAL CONTINGENCY PLAN, FOREIGN MINISTRY CONCERNED

PY140854 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0430 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Brasilia, 13 Apr (TELAM) -- Military circles indicated today that in case Great Britain should attack units of the Argentine fleet, the Brazilian Navy will set up a security cordon along its 200-mile territorial sea to prevent any ship from seeking Brazilian ports either because it has been disabled or because it needs supplies.

According to government circles, that attitude has been taken in the wake of the note delivered to President Joao Figueiredo by British Ambassador George Harding in which the condition for a diplomatic solution to the crisis is said to be the removal of Argentine troops from the islands.

Brazilian Government circles interpreted that note as an indication that the Haig good-will mission had failed. The information interrupted a meeting of the Brazilian Navy High Command being held in Brasilia and presided over by Navy Minister Maximiano da Fonseca.

The fact that the vice foreign minister, Joao Baena Soares, attended that meeting indicates that the Brazilian Navy wants to keep posted on events, both in the diplomatic and military areas, before strategically deploying navy units in the Atlantic waters facing the state of Rio Grande do Sul.

The Brazilian Government was informed on the progress of the British fleet toward the Malvinas at a meeting held between the British Ambassador Harding and National Intelligence Service Chief Gen Otavio de Medeiros at the Planalto Palace.

Nothing has been reported on the whereabouts of the Brazilian fleet which put to sea yesterday from its Rio de Janeiro base on orders from Navy Minister Maximiano da Fonseca.

Against this dim backdrop, the Argentine ambassador met with Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro today to hand over a note from President Leopoldo Galtieri stating Argentina's historical position and the reasons preventing his country from complying with the UN Security Council resolution in view of the aggression implied in the British blockade.

The Brazilian Foreign Ministry's concern became more obvious when the vacation of Brazilian ambassador to Great Britain Roberto Campos was cut short. Campos has been in Brazil for 6 months involved in his political campaign as a candidate for senator from the state of Mato Grosso do Sul.

Ambassador Campos will travel to London tomorrow on the same plane in which planning Minister Delfim Neto is also going to London on a commercial mission.

In a meeting held this afternoon, Minister Saraiva Guerreiro urged Ambassador Campos to return to his post in order to follow events closely and to better discharge Brazil's assumed obligation to look after Argentina's interests in London.

FRG LEADER VISITS FIGUEIREDO, OTHERS IN BRASILIA

PY071851 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Yesterday FRG President Karl Carstens paid a series of visits in Brasilia. Carstens held an approximately 2-hour meeting with President Joao Figueiredo, but no information in this regard was released. At the Supreme Court, he was met by (Xavier de Albuquerque), president of the Supreme Court. The FRG President was received by very few congressmen during his visit to the National Congress since most of them are out campaigning for reelection.

Today President Karl Carstens will arrive at Congonhas Airport for a 20-hour visit to Sao Paulo.

URUGUAYAN PRESIDENT'S ACTIVITIES NOTED 13 APR

PY140210 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0039 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 13 Apr (LATIN-REUTER) -- Uruguayan President Gregorio Alvarez today asserted that the Anglo-Argentine conflict over the Malvinas Islands was not discussed during his meeting with Chilean President Augusto Pinochet.

Asked by journalists about the possibility of the Malvinas crisis being discussed during the second round of talks with Pinochet, Alvarez replied We did not discuss that subject.

Alvarez termed the dialogue held with his counterpart as excellent.

The two presidents today lunched together at La Moneda Palace, the seat of government, and for two hours behind closed doors they reviewed aspects related to bilateral relations, and they were at times assisted by their respective foreign ministers.

An official spokesman said that the two presidents had agreed on the advisability of strengthening the trade relations between the two countries.

On his part, Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas said that both parties had agreed on the need for seeking common policies in international forums.

Rojas added that the strengthening of all bilateral relations, whether political, cultural, economic or other will be sought.

Rojas also reasserted that the Argentine-UK conflict was not discussed at the meeting.

President Alvarez, who arrived in Chile yesterday, carried out a long agenda of official activities before he met with President Pinochet.

PINOCHET 'OPTIMISTIC' ON UK-ARGENTINE CONFLICT

PY131835 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Relay from Government House by Graciela Contreras]

[Excerpts] At this moment President Pinochet is presiding over a working luncheon in the presidential dining room of La Moneda Palace with Uruguayan President Lt Gen Gregorio Alvarez and high-ranking authorities of the two nations.

President Gregorio Alvarez once again termed his talks with the Chilean chief of state, which started yesterday afternoon, as excellent. He made these statements before a group of Chilean and Uruguayan journalists.

In referring to the situation which Argentina is currently experiencing he stated: "For the time being I am optimistic. Let us leave it to those who know to handle this issue."

MILITARY PRESENCE ON SAN ANDRES REINFORCED

PA131629 Paris AFP in Spanish 1413 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Bogota, 13 Apr (AFP) -- Military protection of the Colombian islands in the Caribbean has been reinforced, to prevent any possible forceful action against these islands by any Central American country, it was reported today.

The measures were adopted following tension caused by the presence of a fleet of ships in the vicinity of San Andres, Providencia and Santa Catalina last Sunday.

Defense Ministry spokesmen said in Bogota today that navy, army and air force units on San Andres have been reinforced and that their area of operations includes several cays. The cays are Roncador, Serrana, Quitasueno and Serranilla, which, like San Andres, are claimed by the Nicaraguan junta, because it does not recognize two international treaties.

The Colombian alert status established on Sunday was initially due to a supposed aerial explosion that occurred near Providencia and Santa Catalina and that was not immediately explained.

The Colombian Air Force later explained that the explosion was caused by a Colombian plane breaking the sound barrier during an exercise.

However, this version is still in doubt and it is believed that the plane that caused it was not Colombian; in some circles, it has been labeled a "mysterious machine."

On the evening of the same Sunday, government and military authorities discovered a small fleet of ships around the islands as they were investigating the cause of the explosion. Two Colombian Navy destroyers, the "Arc Boyaca" and the "Arc Pedro de Heredia," with the support of T-33 planes, took up pursuit of the unidentified ships, which turned off their lights and began to withdraw.

The operation resulted in the detention of nine Mexican and one Greek ship, which were taken to the naval station in San Andres for searching and for interrogation of their crews.

After it was determined that they had entered Colombian territorial waters by mistake, the ships and their occupants were released on Monday night.

In any event, according to a military spokesman in Bogota, the situation caused alarm and protection of the islands and cays was reinforced for an indefinite period of time.

According to local observers, Colombia is trying at this action to prevent any Caribbean or Central American country from following Argentina's example with the Malvinas Islands and attempting to take these islands by force.

In fact, Carlos Salgar, commentator for the liberal newspaper EL ESPECTADOR, said today that the Argentine action in the Malvinas is a "bad example," since there are several border disputes on the continent. Salgar added that if Argentina's ideas prevail, Guatemala could take similar action in Belize, Nicaragua in the Colombian islands of San Andres and its cays in the Caribbean, Venezuela in Guyana's Essequibo region and so on.

Today, the situation in San Andres, Providencia and the Colombian cays is absolutely normal.

UK 'VIRTUALLY' REJECTS LIMA-PROPOSED TRUCE

PY132307 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2234 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Lima, 13 Apr (LATIN-REUTER) -- Great Britain virtually [de hecho] rejected a Peruvian call for a 72-hour truce in the crisis over the Malvinas Islands, a Peruvian Foreign Ministry spokesman said today.

The text of the British note, released in Lima by the Peruvian Foreign Ministry, states that Great Britain reserves the right to provide for its defense pursuant to the UN Charter. Although the British note did not directly respond to the Peruvian proposal, we consider it a rejection, the spokesman said.

Text of UK Reply

PY132344 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2254 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Lima, 13 Apr (LATIN-REUTER) -- The Peruvian Foreign Ministry has released the following text of Great Britain's reply to the Peruvian call for a 72-hour truce in the British-Argentine conflict over the Malvinas Islands:

The Government of Her Britannic Majesty expresses thanks to the Peruvian Government for the message in which it proposes a 72-hour truce to permit the continuation of the good offices the North Americans have been conducting to avoid an armed confrontation between the United Kingdom and Argentina over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas). The Government of Her Britannic Majesty very much appreciates the interest expressed by the Peruvian Government in supporting those efforts made in the quest for a diplomatic solution.

The Government of Her Britannic Majesty has no less interest in achieving a peaceful solution and has been making every effort toward achieving this goal, without detriment to the rights to which it is entitled under Article 54 of the UN Charter. It has noted, however, that the armed confrontation had been initiated by the Argentine action of seizing the Falkland Islands and that it was against this situation that UN Security Council Resolution 502 was directed. The first requirement for any solution will be the withdrawal of the Argentine forces from the Falkland Islands and installations in accordance with the UN Security Council resolution.

The Government of Her Britannic Majesty trusts that the the Peruvian Government will impress upon the Argentine Government the need to obey its duties (?under) international law.

SUPPORT FOR ARGENTINA INCREASES IN COUNTRY

PY140212 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2235 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Lima, 13 Apr (TELAM) -- Gen (Ret) Edgardo Mercado Jarrin, a former Peruvian premier and foreign minister, has asserted that Peru should immediately render military support to Argentina by sending an air force squadron and a fleet to the Malvinas to defend Argentine sovereignty, no matter what the price. Mercado Jarrin also requested President Fernando Belaunde Terry's administration to adopt a clearer and more open position regarding the extracontinental aggression being endured by the neighboring country.

Concurrently, an Argentine Malvinas Latin American Front (FLAMA) has been created here designed to safeguard the continent's security and to voice solidarity with the Argentine people in the recovery of the Malvinas Archipelago after 149 years of British occupation. A large number of Argentine residents in Peru and thousands of Peruvian citizens are registering as volunteers to join the Argentine armed forces in the case of an armed confrontation over the Malvinas.

200-MILE ZONE ASSERTED, SHIPS WARNED FROM AREA

PY131718 Paris AFP in Spanish 1352 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Montevideo, 13 Apr (AFP) -- It was officially disclosed that Uruguay today reasserted its 200-mile maritime jurisdiction and recommended its ships to refrain from sailing within the maritime exclusion zone in the South Atlantic.

These two decisions are related to the tense atmosphere regarding the Malvinas Islands (Falklands) due to the dispute between Argentina and Great Britain over their possession.

The official report maintains that the Uruguayan stance regarding that conflict which was adopted last week -- as is natural -- includes, within the framework of treaties currently in force, our 200 mile maritime jurisdiction.

On that occasion Uruguay reiterated its support for Argentina's right to sovereignty over the islands, but decided to refrain from engaging in any acts which might imply direct or indirect cooperation in the preparation or execution of hostilities.

The recommendation made to ships not to sail in the Malvinas Islands zone was made for security reasons.

Several Polish fishing boats which had received the same recommendation from their government docked in Montevideo port during the past few hours.

Polish Boats Leave

PY121931 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1849 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Montevideo, 12 Apr (LATIN-REUTER) -- Five Polish fishing boats are docked in the Montevideo port after having received orders to abandon the fishing area near the 200-mile zone which has been quarantined by the British naval force around the Malvinas and the islands in the South Atlantic.

The arrival of fishing boats bearing other countries flags, which were also fishing near the zone quarantined as of 0400 GMT this morning, is expected in the next few hours.

Sources of the Polish Embassy pointed out to LATIN-REUTER that the fishing boats received direct orders from Warsaw.

BRITISH CITIZENS ARRIVE FROM FALKLANDS

PY140552 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0520 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 14 Apr (LATIN-REUTER) -- A group of 35 persons -- 31 of them British citizens -- arrived sound and well tonight from Puerto de las Islas Malvinas (former Stanley) after a 12-hour trip.

All the travelers are civilians, some of them are children, and some of them Canadian citizens about whom no information was given. They arrived in Montevideo aboard an Aerolineas Argentinas scheduled flight from Buenos Aires. The group left the islands at 0800 yesterday aboard a LADE flight which makes a weekly roundtrip from the mainland to the islands.

The Aerolineas Argentinas aircraft this time landed on the landing strip of the Carrasco No 1 military airbase.

Police, Foreign Ministry protocol personnel, immigration officials and British Ambassadress Patricia Hutchinson met the passengers.

The group left the island through their own personal decision.

COSTA RICAVIGILANCE INTENSIFIED ALONG NORTHERN BORDER

PA140258 Paris AFP in Spanish 1840 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] San Jose, 13 Apr (AFP) -- The authorities announced today that vigilance along Costa Rica's northern border will be intensified "to avoid illegal actions against or incursions into Nicaragua by armed clandestine groups." The ministry of Public Security named Colonel Rafael Artavia Jaramillo commander in the zone. It was explained that he will be responsible for the patrols in the border area.

Last week, Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries attacked the Sandinists at the Penas Blancas border post. It is still not clear if the attackers came from Costa Rican territory. Following the Holy Wednesday incidents, the number of Costa Rican guards was increased from 7 to 15. This group will also be responsible for patrolling the western area of the border with Nicaragua.

MONGE ADVISER FAVORS CONTINUED NICARAGUA TRADE

PA130458 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Fernando Naranjo, former Costa Rican economy minister and current economic adviser of President-elect Luis Alberto Monge, said today in Costa Rica that due to their proximity and the traditional relations that have always united them, Costa Rica and Nicaragua should strive to maintain their trade relations at a high level.

In 1981, Costa Rica sold \$75.4 million worth of products to Nicaragua and bought \$33.6 million worth of raw materials and other products from our country. However, Nicaragua's unfavorable trade balance led our revolutionary government to curb the import of non-essential products in an effort to reduce the imbalance. This is apparently what worries the distinguished Costa Rican economist.

Our nation is an important market for Costa Rican products, since our imports represent 34 percent of their total sales in Central America. Trade between our countries has been a source of mutual supply of necessary products. However, this relationship might be weakened in the future, due to the economic crisis affecting area countries. The devaluation of our currency and the shortage of foreign exchange present particular problems.

For this reason, Naranjo said in conclusion, I believe that, with the cooperation of private businessmen, the two governments must strive to maintain this activity and to keep our trade exchanges at the highest level possible, on the basis of the economic reality of each country. Among other products, Nicaragua sells Costa Rica raw materials for various industries, cotton derivatives, fruits, shoes and basic grains.

EL SALVADORGOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES STATE OF SIEGE REVOKED

PA140048 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0024 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] San Salvador, 13 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- The Salvadoran Government today revoked the state of siege which it imposed in March 1980. The announcement was made by Antonio Diaz, secretary of information of the presidency. The measure had suspended constitutional guarantees, such as freedom of expression and thinking, the free transit of persons and inviolability of correspondence.

According to an official source, the government junta headed by Christian Democrat Jose Napoleon Duarte had extended the state of siege each month. Although the state of siege had been lifted several days before the elections for a constituent assembly (28 March), it was not until today that the government announced it had been revoked.

AFP: PARTIES AGREE ON 'NATIONAL UNITY' GOVERNMENT

PA132124 Paris AFP in Spanish 2037 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] San Salvador, 13 Apr (AFP) -- The six political parties that participated in the 28 March elections for a constituent assembly have agreed to form a "national unity" government after 1 week of negotiations, it was learned today from a reliable source. According to the source, the government will have 11 ministries and will be presided over by a civilian assisted by a vice president "who might be a military man."

Under Salvadoran law, the new executive branch, which will replace Jose Napoleon Duarte's civilian and military revolutionary junta, will be officially appointed by the new Constituent Assembly. The new assembly's 60 deputies, who were elected on 28 March, by almost 1.5 million voters, must assume their duties either today or tomorrow, as soon as the Central Electoral Council has given them their parliamentary credentials.

In view of the agreement reached, the new government will be formed of representatives of the five rightwing parties -- Nationalist Republican Alliance [ARENA], National Conciliation Party, Democratic Action Party, Salvadoran Popular Party and Popular Orientation Party -- and by Jose Napoleon Duarte's Christian Democracy. The rightwing parties, which formed a coalition after the elections, will have a majority in the assembly, with 36 seats, against the Christian Democrats' 24 seats.

Major d'Aubuisson, leader of ARENA, the coalition's major party with 19 seats, stressed today that the national unity government "is prepared. We will form a real national restoration government with all the parties," he said. He added: "This, however, will not be a government of parties, but a government for the people."

According to another reliable source, the composition of the new government and the political platform are about to be announced "at the proper moment." This agreement is a result of more than a week of discussions among the commissions appointed by each party to engage in the dialogue with the other parties. The discussions ended Monday night.

The sources questioned declined to give the names of the persons who will form the new government, "for reasons of security and by virtue of an agreement reached with this purpose." The announcement of the government composition will be made "officially during a public ceremony," the sources indicated.

A spokesman for the coalition of rightwing parties noted that the current government junta must leave the post "immediately" to the new executive, making it understood that the provisional presidency of the government might be filled by "one of the two parties in the coalition that obtained the majority of votes," that is, the Nationalist Republican Alliance and the National Conciliation Party. Finally, according to reports circulating in political circles, two ministers of the current junta might retain their posts. They are Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena and Finance Minister Eduardo Tenorio.

PDC Denies Accord Report

PA132327 Paris AFP in Spanish 2314 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] San Salvador, 13 Apr (AFP) -- The Christian Democratic Party [PDC] denied here this afternoon that an agreement exists for the formation of a government of national unity, as was announced this morning by leaders of several Salvadoran political parties.

In a communique published in San Salvador, the PDC indicated that finally it had been impossible to reach an "equitable" agreement for the formation of a national unity government and denounced "the blindness and intrasigence" of the two principal right-wing parties, the Nationalist Republican Alliance and the National Conciliation Party.

In a press conference, Rey Prendes, PDC secretary general, made new proposals for the formation of a government. He proposed that the distribution of the ministries are based on the proportion of votes obtained by each of the parties in the 28 March elections. He announced that the PDC will pass to the opposition if the rightwing parties, which are the majority in the Constituent Assembly, decide to form a government without considering such proposals.

D'AUBUISSON DISCUSSES NATIONAL UNITY GOVERNMENT

PA132332 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 13 Apr 82 pp 2, 15

[Text] We will not just involve any one party in the national unity government. Instead, it will be a government of the people. We will be at the service of the people, rather than at the service of the party, Nationalist Republican Alliance, ARENA, leader Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson said yesterday. He added that in the next few days there will be an official meeting with U.S. Government representatives. They are interested in learning about the new government platform in order to offer us the aid that is still needed if a recovery government is to function, D'Aubuisson went on.

A formal resolution has been reached with all the parties in connection with a national unity government. The Christian Democrats will participate, as a democratic deference on the part of the majorities represented in the opposition parties, he explained. The Christian Democrats, he said, are aware of the situation and have expressed their willingness to participate in the unity government. The working committees of both the opposition and the Christian Democrats have met during Holy Week in order to integrate their views on the formation of that national unity government, he added.

The human resources and the work guidelines are ready to form a government at the right time, Major d'Aubuisson reported. He added that the opposition parties -- ARENA, Democratic Action Party, National Conciliation Party, Popular Orientation Party and the Salvadoran Popular Party -- have formally discussed the reforms with the Christian Democrats, and it has been firmly stated that they will be maintained. In other words, the Christian Democrats' allegations are unfounded. On the contrary, these reforms will be improved in order to make them productive and to make them really benefit the Salvadoran people.

The Christian Democrats admit the problems they have had and at all the meeting we have held, it has been stressed that it is necessary [for these reforms] to be truly beneficial for the people, that is, for them to be productive, Major d'Aubuisson underscored. The Salvadoran people have given an example of civic attitude to the entire world. Not even the United States has achieved voting percentages like we Salvadorans achieved on 28 March. This is why the national unity government will work, he indicated.

We expect the deputies elected by the people to receive their credentials in the next few days. We expect this to happen at an event marked by solemnity and civic-mindedness, like the example our people have already given to the world, D'Aubuisson reiterated.

The Salvadoran people, he added, must be sure that the unity government will be just that; a unity of the people. As I have already indicated, the political parties will work for the people who on 28 March placed their trust in us by casting their votes. We will never use any party as banner.

Of course, our parties will continue to advance, strengthening our culture and ideology, because the people also need a civic-political education. However, we will not make a party government, but rather one of and for the people. We have a responsibility to the Salvadoran people, Major d'Aubuisson said in conclusion.

ELECTED DEPUTIES HOLD PREPARATORY MEETING

PA140350 San Salvador YSR Television in Spanish 1900 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Elected deputies, representing the Nationalist Republican Alliance, ARENA, the National Conciliation Party, the Democratic Action Party and the Salvadoran Popular Party, met this morning at the national assembly installations and organized a preparatory board for the installation of the Constituent Assembly. No deputies from the Christian Democratic Party or of the Popular Orientation Party [POP] were present. The absence of POP representatives can be explained by the fact that this party obtained no seats in the Constituent Assembly.

Here is the statement of elected [ARENA] deputy Hugo Barrera: [Begin recording] [Barrera] Under the law, a group of no less than five deputies can come to the assembly to hold a session of the preparatory board. This is what we are doing right now; we are holding a session of the preparatory board, which will take the initial steps leading to the installation of the Constituent Assembly when the time comes.

[Question] Isn't it necessary to distribute credentials first, before holding this meeting?

[Answer] No, that isn't necessary. This step makes it possible to give a legal course, so to speak, to subsequent Constituent Assembly actions.

[Question] Has the council told you when it will distribute the credentials?

[Answer] We will meet with them this afternoon and we expect them to tell us about that then.

[Question] I am surprised that although it has been claimed that this is to be a national unity government, there are no Christian Democrats at this preparatory meeting. I'd like to know if they have chosen not to participate or if there is some other reason for their absence.

[Answer by unidentified speaker] As has already been explained, this is merely a preparatory meeting. It can be held by the members of just one of the parties or by those of several parties. It is really unimportant which parties are represented here or who has called this preparatory meeting, since this is merely the initial step for the installation of the assembly. It is not necessary, therefore, for the members of a given political party to be present. [end recording]

COLUMNIST SPEAKS IN FAVOR OF OPPOSITION PARTIES

PA140234 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 12 Apr 82

["Taking the Floor" column by Oscar Eudoro Rosales: "Ambassador Hinton: This Is Serious"]

[Text] My writings are usually half-serious and half-mocking. I write this way because I like to laugh and I like to see others laugh. However, on this occasion I will try to be as serious as I can. Therefore, I do not even expect to get a smile. Local news media have been referring to Mr Reagan and Mr Haig's views of the Salvadoran people. Let us hope these views are based on reports you have supplied them. I am referring to the reports of the marvellous and manly attitude observed by the Salvadorans on 28 March.

Before the 28 March deputies elections, Mr Reagan and Mr Haig, as well as many Republican and Democratic senators, assured that the people's will would be respected and that El Salvador would continue receiving support against Marxism-Leninism, which is knocking at your door.

Fine. There are no winners or losers. On election day the people said that they do not want violence; that they want to work in peace as they always did. They also said that they do not want to be governed by the Christian Democratic Party, PDC, and that they prefer the five opposition parties.

Before reaching a decision on this extremely delicate matter, you must honestly and impartially find out how the Salvadorans feel about the five opposition parties which obtained the majority of votes on 28 March elections. These parties are the Nationalist Republican Alliance, ARENA, a center-right party; the National Conciliation Party, PCN, a center party, a conciliatory and balanced organization; the Democratic Action Party, AD, a socialist and moderate left party. The other two parties, which represent a minority, are center-right organizations. As you can see, the people are tired of the PDC, which is nothing more than a mixture of leftism, communitarism and Marxism-Leninism.

There will be no problem if the people's will is respected. When the deputies meet for the first time they will proceed to elect the board of directors and to vote for the citizen who will be the provisional president of the republic. This is going to be a very delicate process. Let us hope the deputies choose a civilian formula to appoint a provisional president. For obvious reasons, a civilian should be elected the provisional president of the republic.

Finally, in order to clear up any doubt, I remind you that during the electoral campaign, the five opposition parties have always assured the people that the reforms implemented immediately after the fall of General Romero would be continued and improved and that all abuses would be eliminated. Having obtained a majority of votes, the five opposition parties are in a position to repeat that the reforms will continue.

Ambassador Hinton: If you are an honest patriot, let Mr Reagan and Mr Haig know what the real situation in my fatherland is. If you do not, you can take the same way out and go and keep company with the infamous Robert White.

U.S. CONGRESSMEN CONGRATULATE SALVADORAN PEOPLE

PA132309 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 12 Apr 82 pp 2, 13

[Excerpt] Nine U.S. congressmen and 16 aides arrived here last Thursday to congratulate the Salvadoran people and the armed forces for its civic and professional conduct during the 28 March elections. The nine congressmen are Jim Wright, Charles B. Rangel, Clement J. Zablocki, William Lehman, Eugene C. Shaw Jr, Michael D. Barnes, George Miller, Donald Ritter and Dennis C. Eckart.

On Thursday afternoon, the congressmen called on Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia, defense and public security minister; Col Francisco Adolfo Castillo, defense and public security undersecretary; Col Rafael Flores Lima, armed forces high staff chief and all members of the armed forces high command. Gen Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, the armed forces general commander and vice president of the revolutionary junta, was not present. The congressmen will hold other meetings with the members of the revolutionary junta, it was announced.

The U.S. congressmen came to El Salvador to sincerely express their admiration to the Salvadoran people and also to congratulate the armed forces for fulfilling its mission of guarantor of the electoral process. The members of the armed forces high command talked with the U.S. congressmen for more than 2 hours. Also present was U.S. Ambassador Deane R. Hinton.

When the congressmen, their aides and Ambassador Hinton left, Defense Minister General Garcia commented in general terms on the discussion at the meeting. He said that it was obvious that the visiting congressmen support President Ronald Reagan's policy on El Salvador. This policy aims at preventing our country from falling in the clutches of international communism and at fully recovering from the situation it has been through, thereby becoming an example to the world for its tenacity, heroism, courage, endurance and civic spirit, General Garcia said.

ACCIDENTAL BLAST IN CAMP KILLS 17 TERRORISTS

PA140215 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 13 Apr 82 pp 2, 21

[Excerpt] An accidental explosion in a terrorist camp resulted in 17 deaths, the military authorities of Morazan Department established when they showed up at the site, located a short distance away from the Honduran border. The camp was near the town of Corinto, in Morazan Department. The explosion allegedly occurred because of the mishandling of gunpowder.

Residents in several towns nearby, even those located more than 50 km away, heard the explosion, which rocked nearby areas. There was general alarm. Several parties of the Gotera Regiment, in Cabanas Department, were immediately dispatched to the site of the explosion.

There they found the bodies of 17 terrorists. They also found other ammunition which had not exploded. The blast was reportedly one of the strongest in this region so far.

GUATEMALA

REGIME WANTS TO PARTICIPATE IN REAGAN AID PLAN

PA140135 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 5 Apr 82 p 2

[Text] The military government junta is studying the country's priority needs in order to request that Guatemala be included in Reagan's plan which will economically benefit Central America and the Caribbean Basin, Foreign Minister Luis Alfonso Alonso Lima has stated. He said that, logically, the junta is now working on the bases of the projects that will benefit all sectors in the country. We are concerned about the consolidation of peace, tranquillity, respect for human rights. We want to regain the people's trust in government authorities.

Regarding Reagan's plan, Foreign Minister Alonso Lima said that needs which can be classified as emergency are being studied. Upon completion of this analysis, we will ask the United States to include Guatemala in the plan, he added. President Reagan established an aid program for Central America and the Caribbean. A \$300 million fund authorized for this purpose was distributed among several countries. Guatemala was initially excluded from the plan. The U.S. ambassador to Guatemala, Frederic L. Chapin, said that "nothing had been requested."

RIOS MONTT SPEECH ON DUTY OF PEOPLE, GOVERNMENT

PA131852 Guatemala City Trecevision in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Speech by Gen Efraim Rios Montt, president of the Guatemalan Government junta, on 11 April; place not given]

[Excerpts] [intercepted in progress] ... [Words indistinct] at the service of various interests, the society and nation, at the service of Guatemala. I want you to understand that no authority is higher than you. No, in no way. The government has the obligation to guarantee peace, security and all of those services that are needed to satisfy all of the needs of the society and the family.

The government's task is to administer these interests. It is a task of correlating, of integrating the interests of the family, for the good of that family. The government has to make a whole series of services available to the people so that they can go about their activities. That is why we have to change our ideas. [Words indistinct] the government is now willing to serve you and you must please learn to govern. To govern is to pay your taxes, so that they can benefit you.

I am not here to seek revenge. I am here to teach justice. We must teach justice. In truth, (?to impart) justice involves a change of attitude, of morality, of values that (?seek), above all else, to give you guarantees for your tasks as human beings. We are not going to seek revenge. We are going to establish the necessary means so that you, distressed and suffering, can go to a court, so that the court can exercise its power and so that that power can become justice. Justice is peace and peace comes from mutual respect, (?which derives) from your own right, while respecting the rights of others.

Guatemala needs peace. Peace will not be created with weapons. Peace will not be created by the police. Peace will not be created by all of the uniformed men [words indistinct]. Peace will have to come from your heart. It is the only way to obtain peace; otherwise, fellow countrymen, we will be unable to obtain peace. Peace is in your home. You, gentleman, are the one who has to take peace into your home. You, lady, are the one who must bring peace to your family. You, son, are the one who has to maintain peace in your home. If there is no peace in your hearts, there is no peace in the family, in society and in the world. If we want peace, we must first have peace in our hearts.

It seems that it is up to the government to fix everything. It seems that the government has the duty of [words indistinct] a number of services to benefit the Guatemalans and that the Guatemalans have the right to destroy everything, to break everything and to [word indistinct] everything. That is not right. We now have a challenge. That challenge also brings responsibility. Guatemala's tasks are your tasks and mine. We have the obligation and the responsibility of building that new Guatemala.

Fellow countrymen, let us realize that we have a challenge [words indistinct]. Your family, our family, our Guatemala has a challenge. Let us remember the 7 million Guatemalans and not only the .2 million Guatemalans [there are 7.2 million Guatemalans].

I have been in this position of authority for only 20 days. Neither the votes nor the bullets gave me this position of authority; neither the votes nor the bullets. God placed me here. I have already received a huge number of newspapers, bulletins, letters and statements that do not agree with what we are doing. We have been here only 20 days. We are receiving criticism and censure. They want us to do in 20 days what has not been done in 14 years. Please, a little bit of patience; a little bit of patience, because, honestly, you must believe me, we are here for a purpose: Either we clean up Guatemala or we muddy ourselves and we bury ourselves with it. Let us please make a commitment. We are all Guatemala. We, you and I, are Guatemala. Therefore, you and I, at this time, have the obligation to work for Guatemala.

The political parties have defrauded us. The institutions have been created and managed for other objectives. That is why I will be talking with you and reporting to you, because the government has the permanent obligation to keep you informed. Next week I will be talking with you about the tasks of different ministries. We are going to work on this, because I want you all to be informed. How can it be that you wouldn't know that there are no onions or salt for the beans, if you are paying for the servants? If you are paying your taxes, then you should demand that the government report to you, that it tell you what it is doing.

Before ending, I just want to say one thing to the subversives. Listen to me, subversives, whether or not you are justified.

Hear me well; you do not have banners. We have taken away the banner of corruption and we are able to confront any situation at the present time. Subversives, listen to me. We are able to speak politically, but we also have the ability to defend ourselves with weapons, to work with weapons, to fulfill our duty with weapons. (?Give me) the opportunity, (?give me) the opportunity to maintain peace, to maintain justice, because the problems are great, the amount of mourning is large, the river of blood has been huge. However, now [words indistinct] without votes and bullets, Guatemala has hope. The Guatemalans should then [words indistinct] toward the society, the family, to (?build) a fatherland, because only in this way can we tell the world that we are a civilized people. You and I together have a responsibility.

Father, Lord, I beg you to bring peace to the hearts of the Guatemalans, to bring confidence to the people and to consolidate your family. Thank you, God, in the name of Jesus Christ, Amen.

DETECTIVE CORPS UNDER INVESTIGATION; 30 RESIGN

PA130459 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Thirty detectives have resigned and other resignations are expected. Col (Osvaldo Solon), chief of the Detective Corps, which will soon be renamed by order of the military government, said that 30 detectives resigned after having been implicated in irregular activities.

The chief of the Detective Corps said that others are expected to resign in the coming days before they are discharged. Colonel (Solon) said that no recommendations to fill the vacancies will be accepted. The posts will be awarded to detectives based on their honesty, ability and uprightness. They will present their own recommendations through the tests to which they will be submitted, he stated.

HUNGARIAN PAPER INTERVIEWS LABOR PARTY LEADER

AU131656 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 10 Apr 82 p 3

[Gyula L. Ortutay article: "The Progressive Forces Can Be Unified; Statement for NEPSZABADSAG by the Guatemalan Labor Party Secretary General"]

[Text] Elections were held in Guatemala on 7 March, following which Gen Anibal Guevara, a candidate of the military group led by President Gen Lucas Garcia, was pronounced the winner. Then, there was a military coup 2 weeks later. The situation that has thus developed was discussed by Gyula L. Ortutay, a correspondent of our newspaper, with Carlo Gonzales, secretary general of the Guatemalan Labor Party (Communist Party). Herewith we review a few of Carlos Gonzales' conclusions.

"The Guatemalan events are closely connected with the crisis in the entire Central American area. Following the victory of the revolution in Nicaragua and Grenada, Washington saw its hegemony endangered in El Salvador and Guatemala, and the position of the ruling class of Honduras is extremely precarious. The U.S. Government is experimenting with various kinds of methods to stifle the struggle of the revolutionary forces, but their essence is the same: Instead of the inevitable social changes, it tries to maintain the status quo by force. To continue supporting the antipopular dictatorships militarily and economically, Washington would have to disarm international and U.S. public opinion. That is why the Reagan government pressed for an election farce in Honduras, Guatemala and, lately, El Salvador. Even amid the coercion with weapons, only 41 percent of those entitled to vote participated in the fraudulent elections in Guatemala, and only 17 percent of them voted for the candidate of the Lucas Garcia clique. The revolutionary forces denounced this farce from the beginning.

Still, the elections have divided even the rightwing. Realizing that the elections have weakened the unity of the Guatemalan ruling class, the Reagan government gave the go-ahead to those who mounted the coup.

"In our party's opinion, the takeover of power does not essentially change the Guatemalan crisis. On the basis of promises by retired Gen Rios Montt, we do not think it is possible for the new leadership to even introduce reforms in the country. However, it should be clearly realized that the very same Rios Montt who, as a candidate of the Christian Democratic Party, entered the elections with a reform program in 1974 was also directly responsible for the slaughter of people as chief of the general staff. The goal of those who mounted the coup is to win the public support of the Reagan government by altering the facade of the dictatorship, while they continue the persecution of the revolutionary forces and the antiguerilla campaign.

"Dividing the progressive forces is one of the objectives of the promises made after the coup. Therefore, creating unity is, if possible, even more important today than at any time before. We regard the appeal of the four political-military revolutionary organizations -- the Guerrilla Army of the Poor (EGP), the Revolutionary Organization of the Armed People (ORPA), the Rebel Armed Forces (FAR) and a group that had previously left the Labor Party -- for unity as extremely significant. The Labor Party publicly declared its willingness to cooperate immediately. In our opinion, the revolutionary unity program is a good basis for conducting negotiations among the progressive forces, because it was not disagreements on principle, strategic disarmaments, that resulted in the fact that the Guatemalan Labor Party, which was in the forefront of the armed path at the beginning of the sixties, was driven to the fringe of efforts to achieve unity from 1978. We have always regarded unity as a fundamental requirement, but cruel persecution of the party, decimation of party members on several occasions and a dire necessity for the strictest underground activity had for a long time prevented the Labor Party from initiating preparations for an armed struggle. We regarded strengthening party ranks and winning over the increasingly strong Guatemalan workers class as the primary task in recent years. However, we have also recently begun preparations for the protracted popular war. We judge the present situation as favorable from the viewpoint of creating unity.

FOUR MORE COUNTRIES RECOGNIZE MILITARY JUNTA

PA132222 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1453 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 13 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- The Ministry of Foreign Relations announced today that Brazil, Peru, Colombia and Haiti are now among the countries that have formally recognized the military junta of the Guatemalan Government. These bring to 29 the number of governments that have recognized the new Guatemalan Government which emerged after the 23 March coup d'etat.

SANTA ROSA POLICE SUBSTATION ATTACKED BY GUNMEN

PA131819 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Armed individuals attacked the National Police substation in (Juacan), Santa Rosa Department, yesterday. Gunfire was exchanged for several minutes but no policemen were wounded. National Police sources reported that the attackers used automatic weapons to destroy the windows and the main door of the substation. The attackers were repelled and forced to flee to the nearby hills. After the departmental authorities were notified, infantry patrols were organized to pursue the attackers. It is not known if the patrols have established contact with the attackers.

ARMED FORCES CHIEF COLONEL ALVAREZ GIVES INTERVIEW

PA102153 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 2 Apr 82 p 8-A

[Interview of Yazmin Ross, of Mexican television Channel 13, with Honduran Armed Forces Chief Col Gustavo Alvarez; no date or place given]

[Text] Question: Col Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, when you were sworn in as chief of the armed forces you said that you were going to face a big challenge in the immediate future. To what challenge were you referring?

Answer: To the communist aggression in the Central American area. There is no doubt that Russia, as part of its world strategy, has directed its forces toward Central America and that's why there is no doubt about the challenge. You can see what is happening in El Salvador and what is happening in Guatemala. There is no such thing as social injustice provoking violence. That is not true. Violence is being provoked from abroad by groups of persons who are from these countries but were trained in Cuba and in other countries so that they can efficiently carry out their terrorist actions with the pretext that they do it on behalf of the people, and this is not true.

Honduras does not want violence either, but we have already captured groups who have received training in Cuba and other countries, groups that return as terrorists and guerrillas.

Honduras, leftist sectors are getting organized. They already have a unified command. This is the prelude to violence. It is not the Honduran people, the humble people who will provoke the violence. It will be some bad Hondurans and some internationalists. Their type of war is one of the most difficult there can be. When there is a conventional war, as the one we had with El Salvador in 1969, the Honduran people are united. We all were united against that threat. We did not have much of a problem. It was a serious situation, but we were able to overcome it. However, when there is an internal war, when people take advantage of the system of liberties in effect in our country and then use all these liberties to hurt the country's infrastructure, to murder and to steal, this is much more serious; this is a big challenge to the army.

Question: What measures are being taken to prevent the violence in Central America from entering Honduras?

Answer: We have investigation procedures to determine what persons are involved in violence. There are other measures but I cannot give details because they are part of the country's security. However, we are applying these measures whenever possible.

Question: You also mentioned that there are incursions by subversive groups. Do you also have to face this problem?

Answer: A short time ago, approximately 4 or 5 days ago, the FMLN ambushed and killed two of our soldiers. They are not only killing the Salvadoran people, they are also killing on our territory and violating our sovereignty. This is going to have an adequate answer at the proper moment.

Question: What about the arms traffic?

Answer: We have adopted many measures in that regard. Land traffic has diminished quite a bit; but now they have changed their tactics. They are using small planes that land in runways far from urban centers. They are also using sea routes in the gulf and in the Caribbean sector.

Question: Do you agree with an intervention from the inter-American defense junta to solve the Central American crisis?

Answer: If that is the only possibility [to solve the crisis], I would, because peace is what is most important and if such an intervention is the only alternative for peace in the Central American area, I would agree with that, if that is the final choice.

Question: Now there are negotiations between the State Department and Honduras to give U.S. Army troops deployment facilities. Are the armed forces prepared to give these facilities?

Answer: I would not say the armed forces, but the Government of Honduras because this is a political decision for the highest level. What you should take into consideration is this: Ours is a small country, much smaller than yours and economically weaker than yours. I am saying that we are facing Russian aggression through Cuba, that is, we are facing a world power. Central America does not have resources to face this kind of threat. Therefore, if there is the need for U.S. troops crossing our territory to help us defend ourselves from that threat, I would agree with that because my country comes first.

If I have to allow a friendly country to introduce its troops into our territory to help us, to defend my country, I would do it. No doubt about that. However, it is the government who decides that, not me.

Question: Relations with Nicaragua have deteriorated in the past few weeks. There have been too many border incidents. Do you think that if this type of incidents continues there will be a war with Nicaragua?

Answer: I can tell you two things: There have been incidents but I could not say that relations with Nicaragua have deteriorated. There have been protests on both sides and they have been responded in line with diplomatic procedures. We believe that the same way that Honduras has no intention to bother Nicaragua, Nicaragua has no intention to bother us.

Some situations sometimes are out of the control of the two countries, but efforts are being made to solve this. The foreign ministers of the two countries will meet soon to find procedures on how to improve this situation. You have seen the peace proposal aimed at securing a general peace, that is, aimed at securing peace in Central America.

About a war, I don't think so, at least not by Honduras. You can be sure that we have enough internal problems related to the development of the country. Besides, the armed forces are preparing a civic-military action plan to promote the development of the communities and towns of the country. In addition to this, we have had the same arms for several years. We are concerned with the arms buildup in Nicaragua. Why do they do it? I don't know, but we are concerned.

I went to make this very clear. This arms buildup is a source of very serious concern because [any attack from Nicaragua] will not be carried out against the United States. Nicaragua is in Central America. Nicaragua is not going to invade the gringos and I don't think the gringos are going to invade Nicaragua, there is no reason for that. Therefore, the question here is: Who has borders with Nicaragua?

Question: Since there are Misquito refugees and approximately 5,000 former guards in Honduras, are there camps in the border area?

Answer: There are camps but the information on this is false. The problem is not as they want to present it. Traditionally, there have been groups of bandits along the border. This is a fairly long border and it is not properly controlled because we don't have the means of communication. Traditionally, there has been smuggling there, and robbery and all that. From Nicaragua they come to steal and to kidnap people, and the bandits from Honduras go to Nicaragua.

What we are not going to deny is that there are former Somozists mixed with these bands. Sometimes we capture some; on other occasions we don't. The border is very long. These are bandits that call themselves counterrevolutionaries, but the truth is that they are criminals.

Question: Crescencio Arcas, a spokesman for the U.S. Embassy, has said that the number of military advisers would be increased and that the number of advisers here has increased fivefold to help control the traffic of arms. What do you have to say to that?

Answer: What happens is that sometimes we receive new equipment. There is something interesting that should be explained. There are 10 or 15 advisers who come for 2 or 3 weeks to explain to our guys how to handle the equipment and then they leave, so the number of advisers fluctuates.

There are times when there can be 100. But there are times when there are only 30 or 40 which is the normal figure in the country.

No one, however, should worry about this. We are a democratic country; you belong to a democratic system. I think that you should not be concerned if we have 100 U.S. advisers in Honduras to teach us to defend democracy and who don't promote communism.

You should be more concerned with getting information about the 6,200 Cubans who are in Nicaragua. The Cubans include 4,000 civilians and 2,000 militarymen. There are 98 Russians, 50 from East Germany, 30 Bulgarians, 28 North Koreans, 20 Vietnamese and 10 from the PLO. This is a source of concern for us because these people won't teach the Nicaraguans how to defend democracy. They are going to teach them other things. Let's be concerned with that because you are democratic, aren't you? Then, why worry about 90 gringos who are waging war on no one but who have come to defend us from communist aggression. This should not be a source of world concern. The world should be concerned with what is happening in Nicaragua, which is extracontinental and has ideas that are contrary to the traditional Latin American system, which is democratic, republican and Christian.

Question: What measures did Honduras take along the Salvadoran borders during Sunday's elections?

Answer: Our situation was normal. We were on the alert only against any possible guerrilla threat to our own security. We were on the alert because the Salvadoran people's decision to vote is important for Central America. This decision was taken in spite of criminal attacks by the guerrillas.

[Question] There has been talk about an alliance of the Salvadoran, Honduran and Guatemalan armies to halt this threat. Just how practical is this alliance?

Answer: So far there has been nothing formal or informal about it. What I do repeat is that we have to defend ourselves against aggression. Honduras is a peace-loving country which wants peace.

I wish that everyone would understand that. Also that Honduras must be prepared to defend itself. I am armed forces commander-in-chief and I am not aware of any informal talks. What we do have is an exchange of information, because as you can understand, the Central American subversive movement is of an international nature. Therefore, we exchange information to be ready for any action by these sectors and to neutralize activities that may affect our countries' security. However, what we have so far is only an exchange of information.

Question: What is your opinion on the Salvadoran elections?

Answer: Honduras is very encouraged by the results of the Salvadoran elections. They could even be the basis for bringing peace to Central America. I believe that the Salvadoran people's decision to go to the polls expresses their total opposition to violence and Marxist aggression.

Reports on the electoral process spoke of the attacks made by gangs of Marxist FMLN bandits and other Marxist organizations in El Salvador. They attacked voting precincts and said that any citizen seen in the streets would be shot because he was going to vote.

These are things that the world must know in detail. How can a group of criminals claim to be speaking for a people and of a freedom which it wants for that people, and then shoot people because they want to vote?

I believe that the Salvadoran people, in an act of courage, have given an example to the world, voting in spite of bullets and criminal threats. The world must be very much aware of these elections and the Salvadoran people should be helped to rid themselves of Marxist aggression. The people said at the polls that they want to express their will and it is not true that the opinion of the Salvadoran people can be expressed by 2,000 or 4,000 subversives.

If more people did not vote, it was not because they did not want to. It was because these criminals did not allow them to. The world must be aware of this. The Salvadoran people have expressed their will to have a government, whatever it may be, but by votes.

Then, how can we negotiate with these criminals who have massacred the Salvadoran people, who have destroyed the nation's infrastructure, who have burned 1,500 buses in 1 year? Do you know what this means for the country's economy?

I believe that elections are the clearest evidence and I believe that all the countries in the area and the Caribbean should understand this well. We must not fool ourselves regarding communism. It has not come to solve social injustices or anything else. It wants power to install a totalitarian regime.

FOREIGN MINISTER PAZ BARNICA'S NEWS CONFERENCE

PA081235 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Apr 82

[News conference with Honduran Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barnica at the Foreign Ministry in San Jose -- live]

[Excerpts] [Question by (Juan Bautista Vasquez) of Voz de Honduras] It has been reported that during your visit to Washington, you submitted a plan to the OAS Permanent Council for the Internationalization of Peace in Central America. There is also another important point we'd like to raise; you met with your Salvadoran colleague, Dr Fidel Chavez Mena. Did you and he discuss demarcation of borders at that meeting?

[Answer] I am grateful for your question. On this I can say that Dr Chavez Mena arrived in Washington some 3 or 4 days after my arrival there. In one of our meetings, I clearly expressed to him the Honduran Government's determination to proceed as rapidly as possible to the delimitation and establishment of the boundary line between the two countries, based on the general peace treaty signed by Honduras and El Salvador in 1980. I told him that the issue is of vital interest to the country; that Dr Suazo Cordova's government is quite interested in complying with the peace treaty without further delay for the benefit of the defense of our national sovereignty and to encourage harmonious coexistence between our two nations. We believe that we can meet this historic commitment in favor of the nation's interests.

[Question by (Betty Procaso) of EL HERALDO in Honduras] Referring to the text of the Honduran proposal, do you think that the nations with internal armed conflicts will accept disarmament and, if so, with whom would the disarmament be negotiated; with the government's armed forces, or with the other groups involved in the conflict as well?

[Answer] First, I would like to reiterate the contents of the proposal. It speaks of specific points in a general disarmament and the reduction of military purchases. It offers opinions, however, that I feel to be of the utmost importance, such as the fact that the Honduran Government condemns any arms increase, believing that the excessive use of funds for the purchase of war material is a serious threat to the nation's future and to human survival, itself.

Such funds, the proposal holds, should be used to meet the needs of social justice and economic welfare instead, in keeping with the aspirations of the large neglected sectors.

The peace initiative, as it concerns arms buildups, must be complemented with exchanges of views, meetings and agreements reached within the parameters previously established in the Honduran document. It will be the facts, the progress toward the document's objective, that will provide the conditions and scope of the implementation of this initiative, which proves the Honduran Government's interest in peace and democracy.

[Question] (Manuel Torres) TIEMPO of Honduras. Our country and the international public learned this week about a statement by the Honduran Armed Forces chief in which he pointed out that, should circumstances require, he would agree to the convocation of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty [TIAR], and to the transit of foreign troops through our country. Is there a difference of opinion between the Foreign Ministry and the Armed Forces as to the means of achieving the internationalization of peace?

[Answer] In the first place, I would like to make this very clear; a treaty cannot be convoked.

Now, I would like to tell you that while in Mexico City, I read references of the statement by the Honduran Armed Forces chief in the international press. The international news agencies published portions of the statement in practically all Mexican media. The reports were exaggerated and were taken out of context.

Later, I learned about the full statement by Colonel Alvarez Martinez, in which he mentions issues that deserve special attention, such as the government's concern about the arms increase in the area. His statements also discount any possibility of war between Honduras and any of the other Central American countries because, as he said, it would be catastrophic and would bring unpredictable consequences.

He noted his belief that in the defense of peace, any measure could be adopted as a last resource, including the possibility of an intervention by the Inter-American Defense Board, in an effort to solve the problems of violence and the warlike conflicts in the area. In any case, the armed forces, which are an integral part of the Honduran Government, of the Honduran nation and of the constitutional mandate, are fully in accord with President Suazo Cordova's peace initiative.

[Question by (Miriam Mercado) of Radio America in Honduras] in statements you made in Mexico, you offered assurances that Honduras will not lend itself to a U.S. intervention in the area. Why then should the U.S. Government ask for expansion of the Honduran airports and why are there U.S. advisers here now?

[Answer] I have repeatedly said, and it is also included in the peace proposal, that Honduras is the subject of international misinformation abroad, as the result of a lack of understanding of Honduras' objective reality. The peace proposal expresses, as I have said repeatedly as the foreign minister representing the constitutional and democratic government of President Suazo Cordova, that Honduras will never permit any action designed to destabilize any government of the area to originate from its territory. We reiterate this stand by the Honduran Government. The government is currently making every effort, and it will continue to do so in future, to maintain an attitude of rigid and severe neutrality in the domestic and external affairs of other countries, regardless of the isolated incidents that might occur, which might become an element of speculation. These, however, should be objectively analyzed according to the facts. The proposal also establishes that if international control and supervision are agreed on, Honduras will immediately open its territory so that what we have here can be checked and the truth can be established. In our view, Honduras' truth is its love for peace and its determination to consolidate its democratic institutions in order to promote the Honduran people's economic welfare and social justice.

[Question by Mercado indistinct]

[Answer] How was that?

[Question by Mercado indistinct]

[Answer] You asked an additional question.

[Question by Mercado] Yes.

[Answer] You asked why Honduras is permitting the installation of military bases.

[Question by Mercado] No, I asked about the presence of U.S. and Argentine advisers in our country [words indistinct].

[Answer] Well, I said what I said because there has been talk abroad and even here in Honduras that we are permitting the construction of U.S. military bases in our country. In the first place, I would like to say that this is absolutely false. The United States has announced its intention to include certain funds in its 1983 budget. These funds would be used, following negotiations, to modernize certain airstrips or airports. This is all. This will in no way violate Honduras' sovereign rights or the defense of its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Regarding the military advisers, I understand -- and this is something I have been able to confirm in my role as an official of the present administration -- that 15 - 18 permanent U.S. military advisers have been in Honduras for many years, in keeping with certain aid agreements. In recent months, this number has been raised to about 70, 80 or 90. These are not advisers, however, but instructors who come here temporarily, for a few days or weeks, to carry out technical activities in the areas of communications, maintenance and so forth. One of the points in Honduras' proposal calls for the objective reduction of foreign advisers, whether military or of any other type. This points to the Honduran Government's good faith and good will in contributing to a satisfactory solution in behalf of world peace.

[Question by (Armando Serrato of ACAN-EFE)] Mr Foreign Minister, if Argentina invokes the TIAR, wouldn't it be contradictory for Honduras to offer military support to Argentina -- having already offered its unrestricted diplomatic support -- since Honduras is currently engaged in a campaign to internationalize peace?

[Answer] Of course. But you are talking about a hypothesis. You have asked if it would be contradictory for Honduras to offer its military support. But then, nobody has talked about giving military support. What we have said is that on the basis of previous Honduran conduct, Honduras supports and reiterates Argentina's claim of sovereignty over the Malvinas islands. If the Argentine Government eventually decides to bring this issue before the OAS, the Honduran Government would act in accordance with the mechanisms established in the inter-American system.

[Question by (Serrato)] What would happen if Argentina invokes the TIAR and the OAS approves?

[Answer] Whatever the Honduran Government considers to be the correct stand. We would analyze whether the problem brought forth is in keeping with the mechanisms established in the TIAR. One of the articles of this treaty refers to armed and unarmed extracontinental aggression or intracontinental aggression which might lead to the adoption of collective action.

[Question by Luis Lopez of unidentified Catalan newspaper] Mr Minister, within the framework of this diplomatic offensive for peace, does the Honduran Government plan to adopt any measures to prevent subversive groups from carrying out actions against Nicaragua from Honduras?

[Answer] Please repeat your question, because we could not hear it.

[Question by Lopez] Within the framework of the Honduran Government's diplomatic peace offensive, does the government plan to adopt any measures to prevent subversive groups from carrying out activities against the Nicaraguan regime from Honduran territory?

[Answer] Not only does the Honduran Government intend to do this, but this is an attitude that it believes in, which it practices in accordance with the legal provisions now in effect; the maintenance of absolute and full neutrality in connection with the domestic or external conflicts of other countries, and respect for the principle of nonintervention. Those measures help prevent the use of Honduran territory to carry out subversive actions against the governments of other states in the area. Honduras, and the administration of President Suazo Cordova, will not allow this.

[Question by Rosa Elizabeth Diaz of Channel 13 of Honduras] Does the fact that the Honduran Foreign Ministry has recalled its diplomatic representative in Nicaragua and the latter has done the same with its representative here in Honduras mean that the problems between the two countries are worsening? What is the current situation between the two nations?

[Answer] A few minutes ago I said that several incidents involving Nicaragua have occurred in recent weeks and months. The Honduran Government has recalled its ambassador to Nicaragua for consultation. This is stated in the communique published today in the papers. The situation is undoubtedly growing more complex and difficult. However, any problem, regardless of how difficult it might be, can be solved when there is good will. At the beginning of this conference I told you that today we sent a note to the Nicaraguan foreign minister cordially inviting him to a meeting next week to discuss these issues within the framework of the initiative to internationalize peace upheld by President Suazo Cordova's administration.

[Question by (Francisco Javier Mejia)] Mr Foreign Minister, I have two questions: In South America they plan to call a Latin American presidential summit meeting to discuss all the peace initiatives in Central America. What is the Honduran Government's position on this initiative? In the second place, what are the results of the investigation that you announced yesterday on the 17 Salvadorans imprisoned for alleged illicit arms traffic? Three Belgian Government envoys are interested in their fate.

[Answer] Concerning the first question, I wish to say the following: I understand that the initiative for this summit meeting has come from the Panamanian Government, not from the South American countries. This initiative has not yet been formally received by the Honduran Government. Once received, it will be analyzed with the interest that this case merits in order to take appropriate action.

As for your second question, I wish to say the following: I was visited yesterday by three Belgian parliamentarians who came with a basic purpose; they wanted to become more thoroughly familiar with the peace initiative that the Honduran Government presented before the permanent OAS Council. We discussed this topic at length. They also expressed the Belgian Government's interest in knowing whether here in Honduras we have a certain number of Salvadoran prisoners, who allegedly have been detained. The Belgian Government would take steps, sending a note to the Honduran Government so these citizens, who are allegedly detained in our country, can obtain Belgian visas to travel to that country. We are awaiting that note to analyze it in accordance with circumstances, especially since this whole matter deals with a supposition.

[Question by unidentified journalist] Mr Foreign Minister, on behalf of the Honduran people, I would like to ask when the Honduran Foreign Ministry will begin negotiations so that our sovereignty over the Zapotillo Cays can prevail. In this manner we would avoid the Belizean authorities' constant detention of fishermen who traditionally carry out their fishing activities off the Atlantic coast. Those authorities claim the Zapotillo Cays are part of Belize.

[Answer] The Foreign Ministry includes the joint border commission, which negotiates this matter with El Salvador along with the general peace treaty. Then there is also the territorial studies commission in which highly qualified and very distinguished jurists participate. This commission is in charge of conducting studies and analyses to strengthen Honduras' just claims over the Zapotilla Cays in order to avoid problems like the one you just mentioned.

[Question by unidentified journalist] I would like to ask two questions. Following the peace initiative that you presented at the OAS on 23 March, one of the Sandinist leaders in Nicaragua, Sergio Ramirez Mercado, said that this initiative was not authentically Honduran, thus suggesting that Honduras did not have the ability to make a proposal of this type. My first question: What is the real origin of this peace initiative? My second question: What will the Honduran Government, and more specifically the Foreign Ministry, do to maintain the idea of the internationalization of peace alive until this goal is totally achieved?

[Answer] Regarding the first question, I will reiterate what I have already said: The initiative is solely and exclusively Honduran. It comes out of the Honduran people's democratic awareness and through a constitutional government that decided to implement a renewed and renewing international policy. This attitude, this initiative, this position, was taken by Honduras in an independent manner.

What will be done to further the proposal? We have already talked about what is currently being done. Rest assured that no effort will be spared to satisfy the need for durable peace in Central America.

Other than this, I wish to thank you for your presence at this news conference. I would also like to thank you for the cooperation that you may continue to give, or that which I am sure you will give, to the Honduran Government and to our fatherland so our country's image may correspond to its objective reality.

NICARAGUAN AMBASSADOR REPORTEDLY DISMISSED

PA131505 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Report by (Alfonso Anariba Calix) in San Pedro Sula]

[Text] The Sandinists have purged their ambassador to Honduras. It has been learned that Nicaraguan Ambassador to Honduras Guillermo Suarez Rivas has been definitely suspended from his diplomatic functions. This was confirmed by Nicaraguan Ambassador to Costa Rica Roberto Leal.

Suarez Rivas was urgently recalled by his government last week following the latest border incidents between the Honduran and Sandinist forces. As of yesterday, the Honduran Foreign Secretariat did not know whether the information supplied by the Nicaraguan diplomat in Costa Rica was official.

It should be noted that Ambassador Suarez Rivas was recently in a tight spot, when he initially denied that he was giving protection to a Nicaraguan accused of being a spy. He subsequently tried to take him out of the country and the alleged spy later accused him of being the leader of an organization that spied on the activities of the Honduran Army. This report is headlined in the San Pedro Sula newspapers.

AMBASSADOR TO NICARAGUA REPORTEDLY DISMISSED

PA131802 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] It was learned yesterday that the government has already decided to dismiss Lawyer Roberto Perdomo Paredes as the Honduran ambassador to Nicaragua, though the dismissal will not be announced until his replacement has been chosen. This report has not been confirmed officially, but our source is entirely reliable.

Perdomo Paredes' dismissal was prompted by remarks he made in opposition to the Honduran concept for internationalizing peace, which were published in a Tegucigalpa newspaper. The source does not know who is going to replace Perdomo Paredes as Honduran ambassador to Nicaragua.

NICARAGUA

HUMBERTO ORTEGA ADDRESSES BORDER CASUALTY FUNERAL

PA100102 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2256 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Speech by Defense Minister Humberto Ortega Saavedra at the funeral of (Heriberto Laguna Gomez), a Sandinist soldier killed in an attack on the Zacatecas border post on 7 April, at the Eduardo Contreras Community Center in Managua -- live]

[Excerpts] Companero members of the National Reconstruction Government Junta, Companero members of the cabinet, Companero members of the Armed Forces, Companero members of our brother soldier who we honor today with this modest but sincere and deeply felt tribute, Companero Monsignor (Arias Caldera), companeros present:

As you all know in the past few months, in the past few weeks, the activities of the imperialists, the counterrevolution, and the Somozist guards, have increased. Likewise, using different media, over all these months, weeks and days our revolutionary government and our revolutionary leaders have been denouncing to the world the crimes, blackmails, pressures and sabotages that our enemies promote against us daily, and which have increased in the past few weeks and months.

As always, the enemies of the revolution both inside and outside our fatherland are also making diverse efforts through several means; rumors, the written media in particular, and the reactionary international press, to try to minimize as much as possible the activities of the armed counterrevolutionaries, the military-type activities that our enemies, encouraged by the most reactionary sectors of the current U.S. administration, have been carrying out, and are still carrying out.

These days, as you know, have been most difficult; these weeks have been the most difficult that our revolution has had to face in its confrontation with those sectors that want to impose on us the exploitation, oppression and domination of the past. Therefore, to be able to better defend our revolutionary process, we were forced to take other measures that would allow in particular the military defense of our fatherland and our sovereignty in a more effective and less problematic manner, thereby ensuring a more forceful and victorious military reply if one became necessary.

Today a few hours ago, at 1330, an RC-135 spy plane with radioelectronic devices flew over the border between Nicaragua and Costa Rica and our Pacific coast. We want to take advantage of this opportunity to briefly explain a few things about the state of emergency. We have already indicated that practice is showing us that this state of national emergency has allowed us to better guarantee the development of our revolutionary process. What does this mean? It means that our revolutionary process needs to fulfill its economic and social programs, its programs in general, its military programs too, without having to face activities that hamper this evolution that our national reconstruction process requires.

Therefore, the implementation of this state of emergency has allowed us to better neutralize the activities of those who support in different ways, the armed activities of the counterrevolution. This has been demonstrated over the past few days.

We have shown that we are very well organized, especially the workers, to be able to live and fulfill the demands of the revolution in the labor, defense, social, cultural, political and recreational fields in the midst of this difficult situation.

We have shown our enemies, we have shown imperialism, that in spite of our difficulties we have known how to organize ourselves to carry the process forward amidst difficult circumstances. Why? Because imperialism with its policy of destabilizing our process is trying to keep us from carrying out the normal activities of any country; in this case, Nicaraguan production, social, rest and recreational activities -- in other words, all normal activities.

This is what imperialism is seeking, with its threats, bombs, attacks and with its diversionary tactics in the reactionary press. Using the reactionary media and reactionary rumors, imperialism was trying to create chaos, to create a difficult situation so that we would not be able to carry out our national reconstruction tasks.

However, we have shown our enemies that we can live in a difficult situation without halting the basic, fundamental activities of our revolution; without halting production, basic recreational or defense activities; [applause] without halting our religious activities. In turn, we have neutralized and halted those who attacked us freely and at random -- taking advantage of this atmosphere of freedoms that were won -- and also the armed counterrevolutionary bands that attacked with rifles, causing more deaths among our people. This is what we have halted.

We cannot continue permitting this. We cannot continue receiving shots from across the border, while we are simultaneously assailed with misinformation campaigns and rumors which increase the possibility of those shots. This aggression makes it all the more possible for the counterrevolutionaries to better carry out their bloody activities against our people.

This is what we have learned from this state of emergency; that our people, we are sure, will not falter. From our viewpoint, and we are going to analyze this further, this state of emergency has different phases and characteristics. The present phase, including the past few weeks plus perhaps a few more weeks, is going to be very tense. In other words, we are experiencing this state of emergency in a state of high tension. In this atmosphere we must make great efforts to maintain the country in great combat readiness, so as to be able to face up to aggression.

Who is imposing this? This is being imposed by imperialism. It is being imposed by the activities of the bands we have mentioned and by those who murdered our brothers. All of this, plus the irresponsible statements, the inconsistent and immature attitude of the high officials of U.S. imperialism, should lead us to and are inevitably leading us to placing our country in a highly tense defense situation.

This highly tense situation means that many activities are going to be aimed basically toward better preparing for the armed defense of the revolution, because [words indistinct] force, and because what can be inferred from all these activities and statements is that military aggression is possible. Therefore, we are responsibly getting ready to face this possibility.

However, our government is also making tremendous efforts in the political and diplomatic fields to tone down this highly tense situation, to reduce the danger of military aggression as much as possible. According to the extent in which this danger is reduced, we will return to a less tense situation, to what we could call a normally tense situation. Here we revolutionaries and Sandinists have already grown accustomed to living in a permanently tense situation with our enemies who want to impose their conditions on us, conditions which represent the past, exploitation and oppression. We are determined not to accept these conditions. We are determined to continue onward, and, therefore, we will constantly be at odds with our enemies. We are trying to solve all of these differences without bloodshed, violence or war, in a political and diplomatic manner, through dialogue, conversation and negotiations. This is what we are trying to do.

Although we can't say anything definitely yet, we, the members of the armed forces, are going to express our concern to the government junta because we believe that the state of emergency not only allows us to prepare better for the defense of our revolution and our fatherland; it also guarantees the better development of the government's economic and social programs. We believe that even if we overcome the current extreme tension we are going to continue experiencing a tense atmosphere. The enemy is going to take advantage of these moments of extreme tension to hit at us. Therefore, we shall propose to the junta that it seriously consider maintaining this state of national emergency for whatever length of time may be necessary, because it truly affects the enemies of our revolution and does not affect our people. [applause]

Now, to move on to another aspect: What would allow the total lifting of the state of emergency? What would guarantee no future extreme tension as we are now experiencing or even the more or less normal tension that we have to grow accustomed to, and have learned to carry out all of our economic, social recreational and political activities in the midst of? What can eliminate these two types of tension from our Nicaraguan situation?

In the first place, among other things, we would like to point out the following: One of the main things that keeps this tension high is the presence of thousands of counter-revolutionaries, paid by imperialism and the reactionaries in the area, especially along the Honduran border. Tension will continue to the extent in which these military camps continue to expand and impart military training, and as long as these thousands of men have the support of some sectors of the Honduran Armed Forces, or continue being supported and suckled by U.S. imperialism and the CIA. Tension will continue to this extent in our state of national emergency. This is a high degree of tension.

If these camps are dismantled because of our demands and the proposals made by friendly governments and our revolutionary government through dialogue and negotiation, then we will have one important element that will help decrease the need for the state of emergency. Another point would be for imperialism and the CIA to totally suspend the line of destabilization that they are currently carrying out in our country against our fatherland. By trying to organize a counterrevolutionary army on the border to pit against our revolution, counting on the support of other reactionary armies, they are carrying out a line of destabilization.

What does this mean? Outside the country it means steps to harm us commercially, to boycott us financially, to persuade other governments, banks and forces to refuse to help us, to boycott our loans, to [words indistinct] bit by bit commercially so as to create shortages for our people. Another type of destabilization was all the propaganda they disseminated up until the state of emergency was decreed, particularly through those members of the media you all are familiar with -- which we hope they will not be able to continue to use in the future. Tension will diminish to the extent this type of propaganda diminishes; this propaganda disseminated by the reactionary sectors, the reactionary clergy and the reactionary rightist sectors; and to the extent they withdraw support from the counterrevolutionary commando groups of guardsmen who blew up the bridges, or those who cravenly placed those bombs at the airport, or those who placed the bomb on the Aeronica airplane, or those groups that continue to threaten that they are going to place bombs again on our airplanes, or are going to burn down certain offices [planteles] -- they have already burned down some construction offices -- or threaten to (?sabotage) our production, burn down our cotton fields, and damage our factories.

As long as this line of destabilization is maintained -- and we have discovered dozens of attempts to assassinate members of our government and the FSLN National Directorate; we have broken up a serious plan to kidnap children of our officials or the twelve members of the National Directorate -- as long as these activities continue, sponsored by imperialism and supported by the reactionary right here in Nicaragua, there will be elements of tension that make it necessary for the people to have a state of emergency in their hands to be able to inflict a better blow to those enemies of the revolution.

Another point that must be considered and that we will continue fighting in the diplomatic and political field to achieve is for the Reagan administration to eliminate once and for all, all of the campaigns and maneuvers aimed at preparing the terrain politically and militarily for a large-scale aggression against our country.

To the extent the most reactionary U.S. sectors give up their intentions to organize reactionary forces and armies in the region to support the army of Somozist guardsmen that they are already forming in the region; to the extent this is curtailed, tension will diminish, and the causes of tension will disappear and it will no longer be necessary to have a state of national emergency.

In reality, the state of national emergency is required as long as they maintain the camps of thousands of guardsmen on the border; the plans of sabotage, attacks and destabilization and the plans to incorporate reactionary armies into a large scale war against our country.

To end, we want to reiterate that this state of national emergency has not been a sacrifice to us or to our people; it has been a [word indistinct] a measure that our working class and peasants understood perfectly as can be seen from their 100 percent attendance at all their work centers. [applause]

If imperialism believes that it can disorganize us it is very mistaken, because in these days of national emergency we have not only been able to achieve a higher degree of organization in the labor sector, the government and the armed forces; we basically managed to unite even further our working forces, our workers, peasants, youth and women. By means of this indestructible unity of the workers and the armed forces, we have managed to secure the unity of an entire nation. Our entire people have basically answered the revolution's call to defend our fatherland's sovereignty; to defend our people against the oppressor and aggressors.

It is stimulating to be able to tell our brother (Heriberto Laguna Gomez) that the working class, the peasants, and youths will always reply here! To our heroes and martyrs who, as today, shed their blood for a true revolution which is this revolution that unfortunately is treading a difficult path, the path that imperialism has forced us to take. This working class, which is the nerve and vital force of this revolution and which is what makes this revolution invincible, will always say here! to the heroes and martyrs who died for their revolution. [applause]

Long live our workers! [crowd shouts "Viva!"] Long live our peasants! [crowd shouts "Viva!"] Long live our children, our youth, our women, and our glorious soldiers of the Sandinist Peoples Army! [crowd shouts "Viva!"] Long live our glorious fighters of the Interior Ministry! [crowd shouts "Viva!"] Long live our heroic Sandinist peoples militia! [crowd shouts "Viva!"] Free fatherland or death! [crowd shouts "Death!"]

BULGARIAN COMMERCE MINISTER VISITS ATLANTIC COAST

PA092325 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] The Bulgarian commerce minister visited the Atlantic coast today. This morning the Bulgarian high-level delegation, headed by Foreign Trade Minister Khristo Khristov, and the Nicaraguan high-level commission, headed by planning minister Henry Ruiz and ministry officials, arrived at the Atlantic coast in a Sandinist Air Force helicopter. Atlantic Coast Minister Commander William Ramirez welcomed the visitors in the name of the revolutionary government and the FSLN and emphasized the spirit of solidarity expressed by the presence in Nicaragua of the Bulgarian brothers at times when the nation is being attacked. The Bulgarian Peoples Republic minister thanked the revolutionary leaders and people for the welcome given to the delegation he leads and expressed feelings of solidarity with the Nicaraguan people and Government.

Contracts Signed, Delegation Leaves

PA090359 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Bulgarian Foreign Trade Minister Khristo Khristov left for home yesterday after a 4-day visit to Nicaragua. Khristov has signed several agreements guaranteeing Bulgaria's technical and financial aid for our country. According to Nicaraguan Foreign Trade Minister Alejandro Martinez Cuenca, the agreements benefit state institutions like the Nicaraguan Minerals and Hydrocarbons Institute, INMINEH, the Nicaraguan Energy Institute, INE, and the Nicaraguan Natural Resources and Environment Institute, as well as the Foreign and Domestic Trade and Construction Ministries.

That socialist country's solidarity has been in evidence since 19 July 1979, through a \$27 million line of credit that can be renewed by presenting new projects for our country's development. Minister Martinez Cuenca will now explain the development and expansion of the commercial relations between our two countries:

[Begin Martinez Cuenca recording] [words indistinct] that Companero Minister Khristov arrived in Managua on Sunday at the invitation of the Foreign Trade Ministry and of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction to hold talks on ways of gradually expanding our bilateral relations. Several agreements have been (?signed) in the last 4 days. These agreements call for a number of projects in the areas of mining, food production and the repair of the [words indistinct]. We have also signed a long-term contract for the sale of molasses to Bulgaria and another contract for the sale of coffee this year. A joint Bulgarian-Nicaraguan enterprise has also been founded, to handle the commercial operations for the sale of Bulgarian products in Nicaragua and that of Nicaraguan products in Bulgaria and the Arab countries.

We have also signed a protocol containing a report on all of the activities undertaken during the visit here in Nicaragua. During this time, the companero minister met with members of the National Directorate and with several ministers of state, such as the industry minister, the domestic trade minister, the INMINEH minister, the INE minister and the transportation minister. They discussed the ways in which Bulgarian-Nicaraguan collaboration can be expanded.

[Question] [sentence indistinct]. Could you tell us how much aid Bulgaria has given us so far and how much revenue we obtain from our exports of coffee, tobacco and (?other products) to that country?

[Answer] Under the dictatorship there was no international trade with Bulgaria. So everything is new, having begun on 19 July. The technical assistance and collaboration that Bulgaria is giving us centers on the agro-industrial area -- more specifically, technical support in setting up a number of projects, such as the rehabilitation of the [words indistinct] mine, the rehabilitation of the [name indistinct] enterprises, which manufactures food products, and the installation of a repair shop for electrical equipment. We have also agreed to explore the development of several hydroelectrical projects, which are currently under study and consideration.

As for exports, Bulgaria began buying Nicaraguan products after 19 July 1979. We want to draft a long-term program to supply the products that we sell in the international market (?on the basis of) the Bulgarian market's demand for them.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] This morning the minister announced that the Nicaraguan and Bulgarian Governments have agreed to form a high-level joint commission to gradually develop these long-range programs. [end recording]

U.S. 'HEGEMONY' AT NIGERIA MEETING SCORED

FL140130 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Cuba has stated in Lagos, Nigeria, that the struggle for peace and disarmament is a top priority and the most urgent task for the human race. In the 130th meeting of the Interparliamentary Council, Jose Aranaburo said that international pressure has made it possible to compel the U.S. administration to begin talks to reduce nuclear arms in Europe.

Aranaburo, who is the secretary of Cuba's National Assembly of the People's Government, and the head of Cuba's delegation, addressed the Committee on Political Affairs, Security and Disarmament of the aforementioned meeting. The Cuban official denounced the intention of the more reactionary cliques in the U.S. administration to impose its hegemony in Latin America, Africa and Asia.

PCF'S MARCHAIS ENDS VISIT; JOINT STATEMENT

FL131245 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Commander-in-Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party, has seen off Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party [PCF], who flew back home yesterday following a visit of several days to Cuba.

Shortly before the PCF delegation left, Fidel and Marchais signed a joint statement. The statement says that leaders of the two parties held a thorough exchange of views on the situation of their respective countries and on international issues. The talks centered on the actions of peoples for true independence, development and peace, to which Fidel Castro and Georges Marchais attach special importance. Marchais reaffirmed the deep feelings of solidarity and friendship of the French Communists toward Socialist Cuba in the face of the U.S. administration's growing hostility.

The two leaders extensively discussed the various aspects of the international situation, especially events in Latin America and the Caribbean. They also condemned the U.S. administration's aggressive policy, growing hostility, economic pressures, propaganda full of lies and threats of aggression against Cuba. The joint statement states that it is the Reagan administration, through its political and economic support and considerable military aid, which prolongs the war and torment of the people in El Salvador.

Fidel Castro and Georges Marchais stressed that this aggressiveness against Cuba and the peoples of Central America and the Caribbean are part of an imperialist counteroffensive on a world scale aimed at halting the advance of the national and social liberation process of peoples. The French Communist leader reiterated his support for the Cuban people, their willingness to defend their revolution and independence and to recover, without conditions, the territory illegally occupied by the United States in Guantanamo.

Fidel and Marchais gave special attention to the struggle for development, peace and disarmament, noting their interrelationship, and they reaffirmed their readiness to act for the strengthening of the relations of friendship and cooperation between France and Cuba.

GOVERNMENT ACKNOWLEDGES COUNTRY IS BANKRUPT

FL140125 Bridgetown CANA in English 2048 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Georgetown, Guyana, 13 Apr (CANA) — The Guyana Government has formally acknowledged that the country is bankrupt and has initiated a virtual house-to-house campaign to sensitise the public to the realities of the economic crisis. The administration's admission and the details of the so-called Operation Fan-out are detailed in a confidential document to leading activists of President Forbes Burnham ruling People's National Congress (PNC).

It said the Guyana economy performed poorly last year, with total exports falling by 347 million dollars (one Guy dollar; 33 cents U.S.) below the projected 1,316 million dollar target. The balance of payments deficit widened from 314 million dollars (37.5 per cent of GNP) in 1981, "the worst...deficit we ever had," the document said.

At year end Guyana owed overseas suppliers about 140 million dollars "which we were unable to pay," the economic statement said, and "these payments now amount to about 160 million dollars." "The country is bankrupt and cannot pay for its imports or pay debt installments," the document declared. It said the economic crisis was characterised by an acute foreign exchange shortage, low production and productivity levels in the key sectors of the economy, especially bauxite, mismanagement of state enterprises, corruption, waste and poor and unformed international marketing practices.

Added to all this, the government said the country was living beyond its means, with imports of goods and services far exceeding exports every since 1976.

Total output fell in 1981 by half of one per cent (.5) compared with the previous year and this was compounded by a five per cent increase in real consumption per capita. Rice earnings were up 431.8 percent from 88 million to 116 million dollars, but the vital bauxite/alumina sector suffered an 11.2 percent decline and rice income fell by 1.7 percent from 308 million to 303 million dollars.

Overall export earnings dropped by 2.3 per cent to 969 million dollars from the 992 recorded in 1980, but this was a whopping 26.3 per cent down on budget forecasts.

Though central government revenues rose by 50 million dollars above the original target last year, this was wiped out by an increase of 113 million dollars in expenditure over the budgetary projection.

At the international level, the crisis has meant that "we have been unable in some cases to meet our debt payments promptly," the document said. It went on: "This obviously reduces our ability to obtain loans for financing development and other projects. "International lending bodies such as the IMF (International Monetary Fund) and the World Bank will not make further funds available to us without attempting to impose conditions which can compromise our political and economic independence and have disastrous effects on our social relations."

This, the paper pointed out, had serious implications with some local industries having to close because of failure to obtain essential equipment from overseas. Failure to pay for fuel imports could also result in closure of certain industries, and Guyana's bauxite production shortfall on projections introduced the element of unreliability to foreign buyers, it was pointed out. On the national front the shortage of available goods and services has fuelled inflation and some suppliers have stopped shipping goods to Guyana unless payment was made in cash. With the economy not earning sufficient revenue to sustain government operations the end result is that there will have to be retrenchment of many public sector employees, the document said.

The government expressed concern that the lack of foreign exchange and resulting bans and import restrictions on certain consumer goods had created an ideal environment for the unscrupulous.

MEXICOENVOY COMMENTS ON U.S.-NICARAGUAN RELATIONS

FL132200 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1930 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Mexico City, 13 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico's ambassador to Nicaragua, Augusto Gomez Villanueva, has stated that President Jose Lopez Portillo's peace proposal has been strictly complied with by Nicaragua. He added that in the past few days there has been a truce of silence between the United States and Nicaragua and the mutual attacks have toned down.

Interviewed at the official residence of Los Pinos, Gomez Villanueva said that the recent appointment of a new U.S. ambassador to Nicaragua was an important step which should contribute to the study of issues currently worrying the two countries.

He announced that the first shipments of sugar and meat from Nicaragua will be arriving in Mexico shortly as part of the flow of trade which he said, "we intend to increase on the basis of cooperation."

The diplomat said that after the visit of President Jose Lopez Portillo to Nicaragua, a favorable response to the Mexican leader's recommendation that a truce of silence be instituted, has been noted. He concluded by saying that any effort that the interested countries could make would help in finding a path toward the easing of tensions which have greatly worried the Mexican Government.

MEXICAN PAPER SCORES U.S. EIGHT-POINT PROPOSAL

PA122033 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] The Mexican paper UNO MAS UNO, in its editorial yesterday, said that among the list of eight points that Washington presented to our government for future discussion, some are debatable, others are unnecessary and some are inadmissible.

The newspaper, in its main editorial, described the proposal for a joint declaration of friendly relations between the United States and Nicaragua as one of the points that could be discussed. Those points that refer to an alleged supply of weapons to the Salvadoran guerrillas by Nicaragua were termed unnecessary. This charge has repeatedly been denied officially by the government junta.

The editorial describes as frankly inadmissible those points that refer to the unilateral demand regarding weapons and military forces. This contradicts the most elementary principles of national sovereignty and no sovereign state can accept this. Indeed, not even the United States would accept this in its own territory, the Mexican paper said.

ST LUCIAOPPOSITION LEADER ODLUM SCORES CARICOM, CBI

FL140100 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] George Odium, leader of the St Lucia Progressive Labor Party, has described the recent week-end meeting between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and some CARICOM leaders in Barbados as a veritable pantomime.

Speaking at a massive rally in Castries over the weekend, Mr Odium said that for many years efforts have been made to get CARICOM heads of government to call a summit meeting without success, but according to him, they all ran to Barbados last week just because Reagan was there.

He said this behavior on the part of those CARICOM leaders who attended the Barbados meeting was undignified as it should not take the U.S. President to bring them together.

Explaining the reasons for his condemnation of the Barbados meeting, Mr Odium said that the CBI [Caribbean Basin Initiative] must be seen in the context of the latest tactic by the Reagan administration to move from multilateral to bilateral aid for individual countries in the region so that they can divide, rule and give preference to the regimes which toe the Washington line and exclude all those countries which they want to exert pressure on.

He said that the Reagan administration was using the CBI to get other CARICOM countries to give political and military favors in return for the aid offered. Odium also recalled a statement [words indistinct] of the Reagan administration to prevent Grenada from benefitting from the multilateral aid to the Caribbean Development Bank. [passage indistinct]

VENEZUELA

MINISTRY TERMS UK FLEET 'THREAT TO PEACE'

PA140256 Paris AFP in Spanish 0213 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Caracas, 13 Apr (AFP) -- The Venezuelan Foreign Ministry tonight termed "a critical threat to peace in America" the march on the Malvinas of the British fleet, which "is crossing the Atlantic to reestablish through force its imperial titles to a part of the American Continent."

The ministry noted that "it is proper to recall that all the doctrines of American international law reject without ambiguity the intervention of extracontinental forces in our countries."

"The culmination of the warlike deed would constitute an inadmissible offense to Latin American dignity which would bring about consequences of unforeseeable gravity," the ministry stated.

It notes that the Venezuelan Government "deplores that this alarming armed deployment is taking place while the international community organizations that are charged with safeguarding peace and international security remain silent."

The Foreign Ministry asserts that this situation "further heightens the skepticism with which the role of certain international organizations, specifically the UN Security Council, are viewed."